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THE

REPORTS

Made for the Year 1861 to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

0.0

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS
For the Year 1861.

PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;

AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;

EASTERN COLONIES;

IEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS, &c.

Dresented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



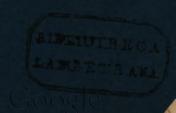
LONDON

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

[Frice 1s. 6d.



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SCHEDULE.

PART II.

No. in Series.	Colony.	Page.
1	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	4
2	Nova Scotia	4
3	New Brunswick	4
4	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND -	5
* 5	Newfoundland	6
6	Bermuda	13
7	BRITISH COLUMBIA	13
•	DRITISH COLUMBIA	16
	AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA.	
8	SIERRA LEONE	18
9	Gambia	21
10	GOLD COAST	30
11	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	30
12	NATAL	31
13	St. Helena	3 7
	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.	
14	New South Wales	39
15	QUEENSLAND	42
16	Victoria	63
17	TASMANIA	76
18	South Australia	85
19	Western Australia	98
20	New Zealand	99
	EASTERN COLONIES.	
21	CEYLON	110
22	Hong Kong	135
23	LABUAN	140
	MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS.	
24	Gibraltar	142
2 5	MALTA	143
26	Ionian Islands	145
20		
27	Heligoland	147
28	FALKLAND ISLANDS	147

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NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

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CANADA.

No. 1.

CANADA.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Viscount Monck to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 126.)

MY Lord Duke,

Quebec, August 22, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Canada for 1861.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&c. &c.

(Signed)

MONCK.

Nova Scotia.

No. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor the Earl of Mulgrave to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 1.)
My Lord Duke,

Government House, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

January 1, 1863.

I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Grace a copy of the Blue Book

of this Colony for 1861, bound up with a copy of the census taken in that year.

The comparison between the financial condition of Nova Scotia in 1860 and 1861 is decidedly unfavourable to the latter year, and affords conclusive evidence of the injurious effects of the civil war in the United States upon the commerce of the British North American colonies.

The imports of 1861 show a decrease of 175,668l. 8s. against those of 1860. The exports have in like manner decreased 169,058l., and when compared with those of 1859, 222,959l. 10s.

The following table will show the comparative imports and exports from 1858 to 1861 inclusive.

						Imports.		Export.
-						£	s.	£
-	1861		_		-	1,522,645	12	1,154,866
1	1860	_		-	-	1,702,309	16	1.323,906
1	1859		•		-	1,620,191	0	1,377,826
	1858	-		-	-	1,615,118		1,264,298

A considerable decrease is also observable in the amount of tonnage entered and cleared during 1861; 21,340 tons less being entered inwards, and 36,185 less outwards, than in 1860.

The natural result of such a diminution in the commerce of the Colony was a large decrease of the revenue; and the expenditure of the year having at the same time increased to some extent, the total deficiency amounted to 33,860l. 5s. 6d.

By the assistance of the census, I am enabled to bring to your Grace's notice many evidences of the increasing internal prosperity of the Colony.

A population of 330,857, when compared with the 276,117 returned by the census of 1851, shows an increase of 54,740 in the last ten years; 19:80 per cent., or nearly 7 per cent. more than the increase in Great Britain during the same period, and one that has not been aided by emigration to any material extent.

The land now in cultivation in the Colony is stated to amount to 1,028,032 acres; 188,710 acres more than in 1851. But while productive land has increased in quantity nearly one fourth, the products therefrom, consisting principally of potatoes, turnips, hay, wheat, and oats, have increased about three fourths; from which it may be argued, that the mode of farming is much improved, and a much greater amount of labour and capital than before is expended now upon agriculture.

STATE OF HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

That live stock has largely increased may be seen by the table annexed.

Nova Scotia.

			Horses.	Cows, &c.	Sheep.
1861 1851 -	-	-	41,927 28,789	26 2,267 243,713	332,653 282,180
Increase	-	-	13,138	18,554	50,473

The returns under the important heading of "Fisheries" show that this branch of provincial trade is still prosecuted with increasing industry and success.

EMPLOYED IN FISHERIES.

			Vessels.	Boats.	Men.
• ·	1861 1851		900 812	8,816 5,161	14,322 10,394
	Increase -	-	88	3,655	3,928

The business of ship-building, judging from the returns under that head, is the only one which does not appear to be on the increase; 26,049 tons only having been launched in 1860, which, when compared with 57,776 tons launched in 1851, shows the large decrease of 31,726 tons. This diminution may partly arise from capital and labour being diverted into other channels, such as agriculture, or from the scarcity of good timber within easy distance of the shore, but is more probably caused by the fluctuating nature of that branch of trade, as during 1862 shipbuilding has been again prosecuted with greater enterprise than ever.

The reorganization of the militia, and the increase of volunteer force, which has taken place during 1862, will prevent the military statistics of 1861 giving any idea of the local defences of the Colony.

The result of the gold discoveries in this Province, of which this Blue Book only contains the first mention, are now being embodied in the Report of the Gold Commissioner, and will shortly be transmitted to your Grace.

Having thus briefly drawn attention to the leading features of the Blue Book of 1861, it affords me great satisfaction to be able to assure your Grace that the financial condition of the Province at present contrasts most favourably with 1861.

I am unable to state the exact increase which has taken place, in consequence of the returns from the outports for the last quarter not having as yet been received. In Halifax alone, however, the customs receipts have exceeded those of last year by \$210,000 (42,500l); and I am sure it will be gratifying to your Grace to learn that on the 31st December (1862), the Receiver General was enabled, after meeting all the ordinary services of the year, to pay off in full the debt of 25,000l., incurred to meet the deficiency of 1861, thus liquidating in one year a debt which it was calculated would require three years to pay off; and I trust that the Government will he enabled, on the meeting of the legislature, to recommend the remission of the extra $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which was added to the tariff during last session.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c.

I have, &c. (Signed) MULGRAVE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor the Honourable Arthur H. Gordon to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 118.)
My Lord Duke,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, December 31, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Provincial Blue Book for 1861.

- 2. As I only arrived in New Brunswick towards the close of the year, your Grace will not expect from me any very detailed or minute account of the events by which it was marked.
- 3. The war in the United States, which broke out early in the spring, exercised a most pernicious effect on this Province, and caused an almost total stagnation in every department of its commerce. Your Grace will therefore not be surprised to learn that

New Brunswick. the revenue fell considerably short of that of the previous year; the figures being 178,663l. 14s. 10d. in the year 1860, and 145,593l. 17s. 1d. in 1861.

4. During the summer, a dissolution of the Provincial Parliament took place; the period of four years for which the Parliament is here elected having nearly expired. The elections were conducted quietly, without excitement, or much apparent interest on the part of the people at large. For the first time in this Province vote by ballot was adopted at the elections. The results do not appear to have altogether satisfied the more sanguine supporters of that measure.

5. Before the close of the year the loyal feelings of the Province were highly excited by the anticipated rupture between Great Britain and the United States; and it is right that I should bear testimony to the cheerfulness with which all classes of the community were prepared, had the need arisen, to make any sacrifice to uphold the national honour, and maintain that connexion with the mother country which is so justly dear to them.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.
&c. &c. &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 4.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Dundas to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 77.)

My LORD DUKE, Government House, November 10, 1862.

I have the honour to transmit herewith duplicate copies of the Blue Book for the year 1861.

2. I am not surprised at observing how few and unimportant the changes are in the statistical information which these annual returns contain, when I consider how little room there is for enterprise in a Colony dependent principally upon the cultivation of land for its advancement.

3. The war in the North American Union caused considerable depression in every branch of trade throughout the year. It affected seriously the fisheries on the coasts of this Island, which had previously been carried on chiefly by American enterprise and capital.

4. Under several heads the statements in the Blue Book for 1861 are more accurate and more detailed than those of the preceding years.

5. I allude to those which have been compiled from the census taken during the year. These comprise not only returns of the population, but also various statistics concerning the land, its cultivation and produce, and the tenures under which it is held.

6. I shall now direct your Grace's attention to various details under their several heads

Finance.

7. The revenue of the Colony for the year, 28,006l. 6s. 2d., was principally derived from impost duties, which yielded 18,655l. 17s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. The remaining revenue is composed of assessments on land, sales of public lands, and various fees. There are no direct taxes except those on land.

8. The revenue for the year falls short of that of the preceding twelvemonth by 736l. 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. This decrease arises from a corresponding one in the impost duties.

9. The expenditure for the year is 32,799l. 17s. 7d.,—8,396l. 10s. 11d. less than that of 1860; but in 1860 there is an item of 8,612l., which was applied to the purchase of the estates of the Earl of Selkirk and Mr. Stanfield, and cannot be considered as ordinary expenditure.

10. The heaviest item occurs under the head of "Education." It amounts to 10,502l. 8s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$., or more than one third of the revenue, and is, moreover, an expenditure ever increasing with the population.

11. It is clear that, sooner or later, some measure must be introduced either to change the free system of education, which entails a charge so disproportionate to the resources of the Colony, or an additional revenue must be raised to meet it.

12. The system which at present obtains in the House of Assembly respecting the initiation of money votes appears to me to be objectionable. It is competent for any member to propose a grant for any purpose. I cannot but think that it would be more satisfactory were the legislature to yield to the executive the initiation of all money votes, and thus place the whole expenditure of the Colony directly within the responsibility of the Government.

13. The expenditure exceeds the revenue by 4,793l. 11s. 5d., and increases the public debt by that amount. This debt was, on the 31st day of January 1862, 46,213l. 10s. 3d. The assets to meet it were, the sum of 21,948l. 19s. 2d. due as instalments on sales of land, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and 51,776 acres of land unsold.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

General Commerce.

14. The value of the imports for the year was 209,935l. 15s. 11d.; that of exports, 163,114l. 7s. 10d. In each of these there appears a decrease of 20,118l. 4s. 1d. in the value of commodities imported, and 38,319l. 15s. 6d. in that of those exported.

15. The imports in these returns exceed the exports in value by 46,821*l.* 8s. 1d.; but 48 vessels, measuring 8,095 tons, built in the Island, and transferred to other ports, are not taken into account. The value of these vessels, at an average of 5*l.* 10s. a ton, nearly equalizes the value of imports and exports.

16. The principal decrease in trade has been in that with the United States of America,

viz., 13,420l. 4s. 0d. in value of imports, and 31,630l. 9s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. in that of exports.

17. Shipping trade shows a decrease corresponding with that in the imports and exports.

Population.

18. The population of the Island by the census returns of 1861 is 80,857; an increase of 9,361 since the year 1855, or 13 per cent. in six years. I have the honour to enclose, marked B, a return, which in a concise tabular statement exhausts all the information on this subject.

Encl. 1.

Agriculture.

19. The number of acres of land under cultivation has increased since 1855 from 322,298 to 368,127 acres. There still remain nearly 1,000,000 acres in a wilderness state, of which but little is incapable of cultivation. Enclosure C. gives a summary of returns containing the number of persons holding land, the tenure on which they hold it, the terms of years for which land is leased, and the rents reserved. It also gives the quantities of the various crops and manufactures, and contrasts each of these returns with those of the previous census.

Encl. 2.

Grants of Land.

20. I herein also enclose, marked D, a summary of the accounts of the several estates which are in the hands of the Local Government. This summary is taken from the returns of the Commissioner of Public Lands, and all sums of money in it are in currency money, which is of one third less value than sterling.

Encl. 3.

21. I have much satisfaction in observing that, after meeting all the ordinary expenditure on these estates, and making an allowance for loss of land tax and the interest on debentures, there is a balance for the year of 1,338l. 18s. 7d. sterling in favour of the receipts.

Crime.

22. I have great satisfaction in reporting that crimes of an aggravated character are scarcely known in this Colony, and also that minor offences have diminished with an increasing population.

23. It appears from returns extracted from the records of the Supreme Court, that only four criminal offences were tried in this Island in 1861, with a population of 80,857; while in 1855, with a population of 71,496, there were 24 such offences. It must be borne in mind, too, that as there are no Courts of Quarter Sessions in this Island, all the offences tried before these courts in England fall here within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as well as the higher description of criminal offences.

Volunteer Force.

24. I cannot conclude this Report without referring to the satisfactory advancement made by the volunteer force in 1861, during which year the enrolment of men extended to 1,500.

25. It affords me much pleasure to be able to inform your Grace that the attention to drill, the proficiency attained by the volunteers in the use of the rifle, and the zeal generally displayed, reflect the highest credit upon them. At the same time it is due to the leading gentlemen of the Colony to acknowledge the continued and hearty support with which they have at all times seconded my efforts in the organization of the volunteers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&c. &c. &c.

Lieutenant Governor.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Encl. B. in o. 4.

Enclosure 1 (B.)

ABSTRACT of the RETURNS of the POPULATION of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1861.

·1		
Jo	Members of the Church	6,785
ANB.		145
INDIANS.	Males.	160
ily,	Total number in each fami including servants and seorires.	
	Births last year.	2,320
	Deaths last year.	928
	Married last year.	. 585
	Insane.	148
	Single.	37,389 22,818 57,734
	Married.	22,818
the	Not vaccinated nor had smallpox.	37,389
	Blind.	43
	Deaf and Dumb.	89
	.00 To sbrawqU	1,856
	.00 of &4 moril	11,778 8,219 1,856
MALES.	From 21 to 45.	11,778
FEMA	From 16 to 21.	5,497
	From 5 to 16.	6,308 11,136
	Under 5 years.	6,308
	Upwards of 60.	11,144 3,675 2,447
	From 45 to 60.	3,675
Males.	From 21 to 45.	11,144
MA	From 16 to 21.	4,981
	From 5 to 16.	6,537 11,740 4,981
	Under 5 years.	6,537
		•
	·	•
		• .
		Total

Religious profession not stated. Scotland. Jueland. British Provinces. Countries not stated. Total number of Remales. Total number of Inhabitants. Population in 1848. Population in 1855. Population in 1855.	40,880 59,977 80,857 62,599 71,496 9,608 247
England. Scotland. Iteland. British Provinces. Countries not stated. Total number of Remales. Total number of Inhabitants. Total number of Inhabitants.	9,977 80,857 62,599 71,496 9,608
England. Scotland. British Provinces. Countries not stated. Total number of Males. Total number of Males. Total number of Inhabitants.	9,977 80,857 62,599 71,496
Scotland. Scotland. British Provinces. Countries not stated. Total number of Remales. Total number of Inhabitants.	9,977 80,857 62,599
Scotland. Scotland. British Provinces. Countries not stated. Total number of Females. Total number of Females.	9,977 80,857
Scotland. Scotland. British Provinces. Prince Edward Island. Other Countries. Countries not stated. Total number of Males.	9,977
Scotland. British Provinces. Prince Edward Island. Other Countries.	
Scotland. Scotland. British Provinces. Prince Edward Island. Other Countries.	10,880
Scotland. Stotland.	. 101
England. Scotland. Ireland. British Provinces.	864
England. Scotland.	32,846
England. Scotland.	2,754 62,846
England.	
	5,653 4,971
Religious profession not stated.	2,500
l l	295
Other Denominations.	413
Universalists.	4
диакете,	1
Bible Christians.	2,061
Baptiste.	3,450 2,06
Methodists.	5,804
Roman Catholics.	35,852
Kirk of Scotland.	10,271
Presbyterian Church of Lower Provinces.	15,591
	•
	•
	•

Enclosure 2. (C.)
SUMMARY of AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

			333		Ī			year.	=		1 .	
Jen		Pounds of cheese m	109,2	Î	1	- 1		Mumber of carriage splittings of carriage	×	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
		No. of yards of olot fulled, manufactured	303,6763 109,2333	ı	1	ı	351	Bricks manufactured la	1,131,000,188,1	1	1	!
<u> </u>		agur marmanan			 			Brick kilns.	6	ı		ı
		No. of yards of full	31,0884 122,940	<u> </u>			əmil	Number of barrels of made last year.	22,821	ı	1	1
		Tons of hay.	1,088	911,112	ı	234		Lime-kilns.	48	1		1
			19,307	6,187 9	13,120			Fulling and dressing	6	∞	-	1
	-pac	Pounds of clover se	19,	9	13,	1	Mills.	Saw-mills,	176	14.	32	1.
			348,784	756,557		407,773		Carding-mills.	1 46	4	64	
		Bushels of turnips.	348	756,		407,		Grist-mills.	141	131	2	1
860.			335	345	066		101 be	Number of boats ownse. see grant gaining	1,239	1	l	1
Crops raised in 1860.		Bushels of potatoes	2,972,335	1,673,345	1,298,990	 	ysy	Number of gallons of	22,416 39,776 17,6094	ı		1
Crops ra	,1as	Bushels of buckwhe	50,127	20,959	29,168	1	odfish ras:	Number of quintals of or last ye	39,776	1		
		Bushels of oats.	2,218,578	1,380,950	837,628	1	egairre .rasy 3	Number of barrels of he sel barrels or alewives cured las	22,416	ı		1
					<u> </u>		твск-	Number of barrels of erel cured last year.	7,163	1	1	ı
		Bushels of barley.	223,195 1	110,629	112,566	1	- Said	Number of persons fish	2,318	ı	1	ı
		· ·			<u> </u>			Fishing establishments.	89	37	52	1
		Bushels of wheat.	346,125	857,078		10,953		Tobacco manufactories	3	C1	-	
.ba	ale la	No. of acres of aral	368,1274	322,298	45,8294	ı	-98Jn	Founds of leather man tured last year.	143,803	<u> </u>		
					<u> </u>			Tanneries.	55	39	1 19	
	ither atna	en gnied stasqueeO gnest ton greblodeeri	64,636	47,447	17,189	I		Brewing and distilling establishments.	20	2 17	8	1
٠,		(1311) 33 1 Sm	38,440	101	333			Schoolbouses.	302	7 252	50	
Acres held.		Ву четряі актеешеп	38,	38,107		· ·		Churches.	5 156	7 127	8 29	
No. of Acr	-96	Under lease or agre ment for lease.	407,169	309,702	97,467	i		Hogs.	71,535	32,207	39,328	i
No					ļ			Speep.	107,245	98,049	9,196	1
12		In fee simple.	455,942 \	\$08,013	147,929	ı		Mest cattle.	856 18,765 60,012	55,139	4,853	
persons holding	ands.	Third quality.	1,488	ı		1		Horses,	18,765	14,530	4,235	ı
persons	quality of lands.	Second quality.	5,180	ı	1	1	.səui	No. of threshing machi	<u> </u>	770	8	
No. of	dual	First quality.	4,073	1	1	1	saf s	Pounds of butter made	711,485	i	1	1
			•	as per Census 1855		•			,	1855	•	•
			•	ensna	•				•	snsu	•	•
			•	Ž	Increase	Decrease				er Ce	aase	ease
			-3	d se	Inci	Dec				d se	Increase	Decrease
			Total	Total		,			Total	Total as per Census 1855		
						B						

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Encl. C. in No. 4.

In the columns where "Increase" and " Decrease" both appear blank, no returns were made under these beads in the Census of former years.

REPORTS EXHIBITING THE PAST AND PRESENT

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Encl. D. in No. 4.

Enclosure 3. (D.)

Sums of Money in this Enclosure are in Currency Money, which is one-third less value than sterling, e.g. 150l. Currency=100l. Sterling.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LANDS, "WORRELL ESTATE and LOT 11."

Lot.	No. of Acres,	Amount sold for.	Amount Deeds.	Amount paid,	Amount paid on Deeds.	Amount due on Purchase.	Discount.	Interest on Balances.
38	7,958	£ s. d. 3,716 15 0	£ s. d. 46 5 0	£ s. d. 1,972 10 8	£ s. d. 27 5 0	£ s. d. 2,321 18 4\frac{1}{2}	£ s. d. 31 15 10	£ s. d. 590 9 10½
39	9,762 3	5,296 9 10	52 15 0	2,823 5 9	39 15 O	3.159 1 1	21 6 6	2
40	5,439 1	2,598 9 3	32 7 0	,		1,502 12 6	11 1 3	$408 7 7\frac{1}{2}$
41	11,187	5,233 0 0	49 0 0	$2,459 7 0\frac{1}{2}$	24 10 0	3,557 17 8	25 7 8	$785 2 4\frac{1}{9}$
42	6,3571	3,048 9 3	20 15 0	1,610 5 9	11 7 6	1,886 18 0	20 1 0	459 8 0°
43	2.003	1,125 5 6	10 15 0	684 3 11 1	10 0 0	616 6 2	14 1 9	$188 \ 11 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$
66	1,121	447 8 6	3 10 0	290 15 5	3 10 0	212 10 1	5 3 3	61 0 S
11	8,370	3,347 15 6	27 15 0	1,888 4 1	21 5 0	1,809 15 4	47 14 6	391 8 5
	52,198 1	24,813 12 10	243 2 0	13,231 15 9½	153 19 6	15,066 19 21	176 11 9	3,572 11 5

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LANDS, "SELKIRK ESTATE."

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount s	юld	for.		mou: Deed:		Amour	it pa	id.	Amo on	unt p		1		unt d		1	Dis	coun	t.	Inter Bala	est o	
		£	s.	d,	£	 s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	s.	d.		£		d.		£	ε.	d.	£	s.	\overline{d} .
5 3	2,695	944	3	0	9	10	0	198	: 6	11	3	0	0	١ ٠	766	16	1	-		-	; -	. 14	10	0
57	9,902	4,2 05	14	6	69	0	0	1,062	· 8	. 7	27	10	0	3,	310	17	2		8	16	;O	135	5	3
58	11,1671	4,062	2	0	63	0	0	988	18	0	37	10	0	3,9	234	14	3	İ	2	0	0	138	0	3
<i>5</i> 9	4,963	1,730	1	0	21	10	0	513	14	10	9	0	0	1,5	284	1	6	-		-	-	55	5	4
6 0	10,8111	3,535	2	3	62	. 0	0	882	9	5	24	10	0	2,	787	11	10	-		-	-	97	9	0
62	9,694	3,564	8	9	42	10	0	776	9	. 3	21	0	0	2,9	901	18	5		7	9	0	100	2	11
	49,233	18,041	6	6	267	10	0	4,422	7	0	122	18	0	14,	285	19	3	1	8	5	0	540	12	9

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LANDS, "Lot 54."

Lot.	No. of Acres.	Amount s	old :	for.		moui Deeds		Amour	t pa	id.	Amou on]			Amo on P	unt d urcha		Discount,	Interest on Balances
54	9,100	£ 3,654	s. 12	d. 2	£ 53	s. 15	<i>d</i> . 0	£ 752	<i>s</i> . 9	<i>d.</i> 8	£ 11	s. 0	<i>d</i> . 0	£ 2,944	s. 17	6	_	_

"Synopsis of Summary, Worrall Estate and Lot 11."

•						
DR. To amount of land sold Deeds - Interest on balances	-	£ s. d - 24,813 12 10 - 243 2 0 - 3,572 11	By amount paid on lands ,, ,, deeds		£ s. 13,231 15 153 19 15,066 19 176 11	d. 9½ 6 2½ 9
	-	28,629 6 5	-	• • •		
	SYN	OPSIS OF SUMM	ARY, "SELKIRK ESTATE."	ĭ		
Dr.		£ s. d		•	£ s.	d.
To amount of lands sold	-	- 18,041 6 6		- +	4,422 7	0
Deeds	•	- 267 10 (,, ,,		122 18	0
Interest on balances	•	- [540 12 9	Discount	- ;	14,285 19 18 5	3 0
•		18,849 9 5	-		18,849 9	3
		Synopsis of S	UMMARY, "LOT 54."			
Dr.		£ s. d				
To amount of lands sold	-	3,654 12 2	1 - 3 1 2	- -	752 9	8
Deeds	•	. 53 15 (- }-	11 0	0
			", due on lands	- }	2,944 17	6
		0 400 7 6		ì	9 709 7	_

PRINCE

EDWARD

ISLAND.

ABSTRACT showing the Quantity of Land, "Worrell Estate and Lot 11," purchased, and the Acreage unsold, the amount paid on Purchase, and the amount due on Sales and Bonds. £. £ CR. s. d. $rac{a.}{2rac{1}{2}}$ 15,066 19 By amount due on sales To amount paid on purchase of 615 12 10 23,500 0 0 bonds Balance 7,817 7 113 23,500 0 7,817 7 111 To balance Cr. Acres. Acres. DR. By quantity of land sold 52,1981 To quantity of land purchased, as per Balance -83,259 31,060 report -31,060# 83,259 To balance unsold Abstract "Selkirk Estate." · £ £ DR. s. d. CR. d. By amount due on sales 14.285 19 To amount paid on purchase of 9,918 0 9 lands 4,367 18 6 Balance 14,285 19 By balance in favour of estate 4,367 18 6 CR. ·Acres. Acres. DR. By quantity of land sold To quantity of land purchased, as per 49,233 -62,059 -Balance 12,826 12.826 62,059 To balance unsold ABSTRACT "LOT 54." £ d. DR. s. By amount due on sales To amount paid on purchase of 6 3,000 0 0. Balance 55 2 6 lands 55 2 6 3,000 0 0 To balance CR. Acres. DR. Acres By quantity of land sold -To quantity of land purchased, as per 9,100 13,000 Balance 3,900 3,900 13,000 To balance unsold The COMMISSIONER of PUBLIC LANDS, in-account with the GOVERNMENT OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. £ s. d. Dr. By cash paid Treasurer, on account To amount received on account of 4,636 17 91 of sales of public lands -4,689 3 sales of public lands 91 90 2 10 of Crown lands -9 On account of bonds 236 6 By cash returned to Wm. Henderson
,, Alexander Buchanan **26 10 0** 0 Stumpage 2 0 On account of sales of Crown " Alexander Buchanan paid Sheriff King's Co. (3 4 10 0 25**5** 9 lands 8 Fees 0 10 n deeds, &c.) 1 17 6 expenses on suits of Jno. McAuley & Jno. Townhend returned to Peter McLeod -, 19 10 paid Hon. John Jardine for purchase of 130 acres of land, Lot 42 50 0 0 5,009 10 31 5,009 10 RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of Public Lands Office for the year ending 31st January 1862. 8. £ s. d. To amount of total receipts, as per By disbursements, as per statement, " folio 52" 5,009 10 statement 3,001 2 Balance 7 101 2,008 To balance 2,008 7 101 5,009 10

PRINCE EDWAD ISLAND.

DEBENTURES issued in PURCHASE of PUBLIC LANDS.

1854.				£	8.	d.
Dec. 28	- 1	To Messrs. Pope, Desbrisay and Morton	-	18,000	0	0
June 21, 1856	- 1	Sir H. J. Walsh	-	2,550	0	0
Feb. 5, 1859	-	Sir H. J. Walsh	-	S00	0	0
June 23	-	Messrs. Pope, Desbrisay, and Morton	-	2,000	0	0
	i	Mr. Joseph Pope	-	650		
Sept. 17, 1860	-	Dunbar James Douglas Earl of Selkirk	-	6,850	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS, PUBLIC LANDS OFFICE.

## WORRELL ESTATE." ## a. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. ## Assistant on surveys to Joseph Ball, Esq., 1855 to 1858			•	DL										
By opening of roads 7 miles 48 chains 50 links - 187 1 7 Assistants on surveys to Joseph Ball, Eaq., 1855 to 1858 - 14 5 0 Assistants on surveys - 20 12 6 Thomas Burge, woodranger - 10 0 0 Journeys - 7 12 8 Donald McDonald and Malcolm McDonald, for improvements and a right of way - 1,032 10 0 Loss of land tax - 1,032 10 0 Interest on 20,650l. (debentures) - 1,032 10 0 "Lot 11." # Lot 11." # Lot 11." # Lot 4 15 0 Opening of roads 17 chains - 6 7 0 Journeys - 4 15 0 Opening of roads 17 chains - 20 0 0 Interest on 2,850l. (debentures) - 140 10 0 # Selkirk Estatr." # Lot 10 0 # Selkirk Estatr." # Lot 10 0 # Selkirk Estatr. # Lot 10 0 #	6	Wor	RELI	E	STA'	TE."			_		_	_		
Assistant on surveys to Joseph Ball, Esq., 1855 to 1858												£	s.	d.
Assistant on surveys to Joseph Ball, Esq., 1855 to 1858	By opening of roads 7 miles 48 chain	s 50 li	nks	-		-		•	187	1	7			
Assistants on surveys Thomas Burge, woodranger Journeys Donald McDonald and Malcolm McDonald, for improvements and a right of way Loss of land tax Interest on 20,650l. (debentures) "Lot 11." # Lot 10.0 # Lot 10.0 # Selkirk Estate." # Selkirk Estate. # Lot 10.0 # Selkirk	Assistant on surveys to Joseph Ba	II. Esa	. 18	55 (to 15	258								
Thomas Burge, woodranger Journeys Donald McDonald and Malcolm Active McDonald, for improvements and a right of way Loss of land tax Interest on 20,650l. (debentures) "Lot 11." "Lot 11." # Lot 10	Assistant on surveys to doseph Da	ai, naq	., 10	JJ 1		300		_			_			
Donald McDonald and Malcolm McDonald, for improvements and a right of way	Assistants on surveys -	-		-		•		-						
Donald McDonald and Malcolm McDonald, for improvements and a right of way	Thomas Burge, woodranger	-	•		-		•	-		_				
Donald McDonald and Malcolm McDonald, for improvements and a right of way	Journeys	-		-		•		-	7	12	8			
and a right of way	Donald McDonald and Malcolm	McDo	nald,	for	imp	rove	emen	its						
Loss of land tax Interest on 20,650l. (debentures) "Lot 11." # Lot 12. # Lot 15. # Lot 6. # Lot 6. # Lot 6. # Lot 10. # Selkirk Estate. # Lot 10.			_ `				•	-	3	0	Λ			
# Lot 11." # Lot 10.0 # Lot 10.0 # Selkirk Estate. # Lot 10.0 #	Top of land tor	_		_		_		_		-				
"Lot 11." # Lot 10.0 # Lot 11." # Lot 10.0 # Lot 11." # Lot 11. # Lo		•		•		•		-						
# Lot 11." # Lot 11." # Lot 11." # Lot 11." # Lot 15. d. # Lot 54." # Lot 10." # Lot 11." # Lot 10." # Lot 10." # Selkirk Estate. # Lot 10." # Selkirk Estate. # Lot 10.0 # L	Interest on 20,650% (debentures)	-		•		-		-	1,032	10	U	1 000		^
By Surveys								•				1,397	1	9
By Surveys		6	Lo1	. 11	l."									
By Surveys									£	s.	d.			
Opening of roads 17 chains	Da Gamera							_						
Journeys	by Surveys	-		-		•		•						
Loss of land-tax		•	-		•		•	-						
Loss of land-tax	Journeys	•		-		•		-	6	0	0			
## SELKIRK ESTATE." ## ## SELKIRK ESTATE." ## ## ## SELKIRK ESTATE." ## ## ## ## SELKIRK ESTATE." ## ## ## ## SELKIRK ESTATE." ## ## ## ## ## SELKIRK ESTATE." ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##			-				-	•	20	0	0			
#Selkirk Estate." #Selkirk Estate." #Selkirk Estate." ## Selkirk Estate." ## Selkirk Estate." ## Selkirk Estate." ## Selkirk Estate." ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##		_		_		_				_				
# Selkirk Estate." # Selkirk Estate." # Selkirk Estate." # \$. d. # \$.	Interest on 2,000th (dependics)	_		-		_		٠.	170	10	_	179	12	0
### Surveys and assistants		44 Cl		10.		»								•
By opening of roads 12 miles 47 chains 91 links - 219 9 3 Surveys and assistants - 35 9 9 Kennedy and McMillan (woodrangers) - 6 0 0 Journeys - 14 7 0 Sundries - 14 7 0 Sundries - 55 0 0 Interest on 6,850l. (debentures) at 5l. per cent 342 10 0 *Interest on 3,068l. 0s. 9d. (warrants) - 55 0 0 Assistants on surveys - 210 0 Journeys - 71 9 0 Assistants on surveys - 210 0 Journeys - 16 19 8 Loss of land tax - 18 0 0 Interest on 3,000l. at 6l. per cent 180 0 0 "CROWN LANDS." By Journeys to Lot 15 and Georgetown 6 0 0 "General Account." £ s. d. 292 2 8 "Crown Lands."		" DEL	KIRK	L	STAT	K.								
By opening of roads 12 miles 47 chains 91 links - 219 9 3 Surveys and assistants - 35 9 9 Kennedy and McMillan (woodrangers) - 6 0 0 Journeys - 14 7 0 Sundries - 14 7 0 Sundries - 55 0 0 Interest on 6,850l. (debentures) at 5l. per cent 342 10 0 *Interest on 3,068l. 0s. 9d. (warrants) - 55 0 0 Assistants on surveys - 210 0 Journeys - 71 9 0 Assistants on surveys - 210 0 Journeys - 16 19 8 Loss of land tax - 18 0 0 Interest on 3,000l. at 6l. per cent 180 0 0 "CROWN LANDS." By Journeys to Lot 15 and Georgetown 6 0 0 "General Account." £ s. d. 292 2 8 "Crown Lands."									£	s.	. d.			
Surveys and assistants	By anoning of roads 19 miles 47 chai	ne 01	linka	_		_		_						
Kennedy and McMillan (woodrangers) Journeys	Dy opening of Todas 12 miles #1 char	119 31	111120	•		-		_						
Journeys	Surveys and assistants	• .	•		•		•	•			-			
Sundries	Kennedy and McMillan (woodran	gers)		•		•	•	•	6	0	O			
Sundries	Journeys		-		•		•	•	14	7	0			
Loss of land tax								•	5	10	0			
Interest on 6,850 l. (debentures) at 5l. per cent. *Interest on 3,068 l. 0s. 9d. (warrants) "Lot 54." E s. d. By opening of roads 2 miles 75 chains 20 links - 71 9 0 Assistants on surveys - 2 10 0 Journeys 3 4 0 Classification (Commissioner's fees) - 16 19 8 Loss of land tax - 18 0 0 Interest on 3,000 l. at 6l. per cent 180 0 0 "CROWN LANDS." By Journeys to Lot 15 and Georgetown 6 0 0 "General Account." £ s. d. 292 2 8 "Crown Lands."			_		_		_	_	_		ñ			
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By opening of roads 2 miles 75 chains 20 links					•				•	_				
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"CROWN LANDS." By Journeys to Lot 15 and Georgetown 6 0 0 "GENERAL ACCOUNT." E. s. d. By Commissioner's salary 300 0 0 Owen Curtis (surveys and attendance in office) 150 0 0	Interest on 3,000l. at 6l. per cent.		-		-		-	•	180	0	0			
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By Commissioner's salary 300 0 0 Owen Curtis (surveys and attendance in office) 150 0 0	46	Grup	DAT.	An	COT!	NT "								
By Commissioner's salary 300 0 0 Owen Curtis (surveys and attendance in office) 150 0 0	·	JARE	MAL	440	J-0-0.				£		d			
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Owen Curtis (surveys and attendance in office) 150 0 0	By Commissioner's salary	-				-		•		-	_			
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	,			•							-			
Total - 3,001 2 5									Tota	1	-	3,001	2	5

^{*} The amount of receipts from Schkirk Estate being 3,353l. 13s. 7d. over expenditure, and paid into Treasury, the warrants annot be considered a charge against the Estate.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUND-LAND.

No. 5.

No. 5.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. Bannerman to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., dated Government House, Newfoundland,

(No. 64.) November 19, 1861.

I have the honour to send you herewith the Blue Book for Newfoundland for 1861.

I am sorry to say that the seal, cod, and herring fisheries have proved failures this year, and I fear that much distress amongst our people will take place during the winter, as they almost depend upon the fisheries for subsistence. This, with the indiscriminate pauper relief granted for two or three years past, will increase the difficulties of the Government, as our taxation is entirely indirect, the people paying taxes on dutiable articles, which when they have not means to purchase, a considerable defalcation in the

revenue must necessarily follow.

The Legislature will meet about the middle of January, when I doubt not every pains will be taken to meet the difficulties, and that we may confidently look forward to more prosperous times, although the occupation which our population depends on, the

fisheries, must always be precarious.

BERMUDA.

BERMUDA.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor ORD to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 57.)

My Lord Duke, Bermuda, May 15, 186

I have the honour to forward to your Grace the Blue Book for 1861, with a Report on the condition and prospects of the colony.

Taxes.

2. The large part of the revenue of the Colony is furnished by the import duties which are passed annually in a Supply Bill. The rates of duty on specific articles have hardly been altered during the last ten years, and the ad valorem duty on non-specified articles has only varied in the same period from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 4 per cent.; in the year 1861 it was fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with an additional ad valorem duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the duties leviable on spirits and tobacco.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The revenue has been 17,381l. against an expenditure of 17,604l. This is in excess of the average of the last ten years, which are respectively 16,000l. and 16,214l.; but taking into account that the year was begun with a deficiency of 1,789l., the actual expenditure has been but 15,813l., or 401l. below the average. As considerable extra expense was incurred on account of royal visits during the year, it results that there must have been a general economy in the public expenditure. The slight deficiency which is shown in the revenue as compared with the expenditure will be found to have disappeared at the close of the financial year. At the same time there are one or two heads of expenditure which call for some notice:—that for the payment of the members of the Council and Assembly, two dollars for every day of their attendance, and which absorbs upwards of 700l. a year; the cost of public printing, which has increased 25 per cent. above the average of the last ten years; and that for the payment of jurors, &c., on which there is an increase of 53 per cent. above the same average. The expenses of the gaols, lunatic asylum, and post office show an increase on the same period; but in them, and especially in the latter, increased accommodation is afforded in return for the additional expenditure.

BERMUDA.

Public Debt.

4. There is but one public debt, amounting to 8001,—a sum of money which was borrowed at the close of 1860, when it was found necessary to provide funds, which the Treasury did not then contain, for the contemplated reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It bears interest at 5 per cent., and the principal and interest are now on the point of being paid off out of surplus revenue.

Population.

5. The result of the census, which was taken in April of the past year, shows the trifling increase in the population of 468 in the ten years.

Legislation.

6. There is but little in the legislative measures of the past Session to call for comment. Sixteen Acts in all were passed, most of which were continuations and amendments of Acts about to expire, and in a few instances these have been made permanent. It has long been the principle of this legislature to pass Acts for but a limited period, and it is satisfactory to perceive an indication that they are becoming sensible of the inconvenience and impolicy of such a system.

Education.

7. I regret that it is not in my power to speak favourably either of the state of Education in the Colony, or of the public measures taken to promote its advancement. I believe this is in the main due to the strong feeling of dislike which the white population still has to mixing with the coloured, and which prevents the possibility of establishing

any schools where the children of both classes can be taught together.

8. During the last year there were 16 schools maintained partly by Government aid, partly by the children's pence, and partly by contributions made to the Branch Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the receipts of which are, however, expended in the support of the schools. Of the 16 schools, 8 were white and 8 were coloured. In the 8 white there was a total average attendance during the year of 107, giving an average of 13 pupils to a school; in the coloured the total average attendance was 385, or 48 to each school. Two of the white schools had but 7 and 9 scholars respectively on their books.

9. It is manifest that under such circumstances as these neither progress in the pupils

nor competency in the teachers is to be looked for.

- 10. Nor are the arrangements under which Government aid is afforded to these schools calculated to remove or remedy these evils. I am satisfied that it is the wish of the legislature that a reasonable amount of assistance should be furnished from public funds for educational purposes, provided all classes who are entitled to it could be secured their fair share therein; but, notwithstanding that measures have been passed appropriating a fixed sum for the purpose, and providing for its distribution on what seem just and proper grounds, the result has been that which I have detailed. The last of the Acts expired during the past year; and although I brought plainly before the Legislature the inefficiency and even injustice to the children and teachers of the present arrangements, and endeavoured to secure their consideration of a Bill which would have provided a remedy for some of the principal evils which exist, the House of Assembly, apparently averse to parting with its control over the schools, declined to entertain the measure, and voted a small sum in aid of the salaries of the teachers for the previous six months, the distribution of which it also retained in its own hands.
- 11. There is not, therefore, at present any Government grant in aid of education; and such of the schools as are kept up are being maintained on the grants of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the children's pence, in the hope that the Legislature will eventually recognize the claims of their teachers to remuneration for the services they have actually rendered. Such a condition of direct dependence is neither to the advantage of the teachers nor to the public at large.

Coins.

12. An Act giving greater scope to the existing law, and declaring all coins of any metal current at any time in the United Kingdom a legal tender in Bermuda, was passed during the last Session with the view of admitting the introduction of the new mixed



metal coinage. It is anticipated that these coins will be found very valuable in the Bernuda. Colony, where hitherto there has been no currency of a low class.

Imports and Exports.

13. Both the imports and exports show a steady increase in the last ten years, that of imports amounting to 30,059l., and of exports to 1,850l., above those of 1851.

Agriculture.

14. It has long been recognized that the material prosperity of Bermuda must mainly depend upon the attention which is paid to agriculture. The soil is good, and the climate most favorable, especially to the cultivation of garden produce, whilst the United States furnish a ready market for the disposal of any quantity that can be sent there, at highly remunerative prices. Nor are the obstacles to the successful pursuit of agriculture greater than those to which it is exposed elsewhere; viz. occasional droughts, disease in crops, especially in potatoes, and the want of labour; all of which could be overcome by persistent energy and sufficient capital. Unfortunately, with these advantages the progress made is but small. Ten years since the value of agricultural produce exported was 16,399%; this last year it only reached 23,255%, whilst the quantity of land in cultivation has increased from 1,071 to 1,962 acres. The cultivation of arrowroot, which was formerly very extensive, being attended with some trouble and requiring skilled labor, has given way to that of the potato and onion, which give crops as precarious as the arrowroot, and require a greater breadth of land, but as they can be grown by any one who can handle a spade they are largely undertaken by the poorer class.

15. Although it results from this that 14,388l. worth of potatoes were exported last year, against 3,880l. in 1851, I am far from satisfied that the Colony is meterially a gainer thereby. Every man who is possessed of a plot of land, or can hire one, considers himself qualified to become a planter. He buys his seed with borrowed money, probably

pledging his crop for the amount; he gives his labor to it at a time when it is worth most money in the market; and when the demand for labour is light he has to sit idle. If he gets a good return he seldom makes much out of his venture; and a drought or disease throw him into debt, from which he can hardly extricate himself. I am aware that it has been the practice to advocate in Bermuda the extensive cultivation of land by the people on their own account; and where, as in the West Indies, in the case of the sugar cane, it can be accomplished without requiring capital, and the labour of the man can be profitably employed, after his crop is reaped, in manufacturing it for wages for a proprietor, the system is to be commended; but in Bermuda it has produced anything but good; it has made the labourer unwilling to work for wages, and, whilst apparently exalting his

position, has actually impoverished his condition; it has, in fact, checked the progress and advance of agriculture.

16. If but a few individuals, possessed of energy and perseverance, and with sufficient capital to enable them to tide over a bad season, could be induced to devote themselves to agriculture as a business, to introduce modern improvements and appliances for replacing human labour, they would benefit not only themselves but the country and people; but so long as the present system prevails, and whilst every man is a farmer, and no man in the colony farms 20 acres of land, no better results than are now obtained can be hoped for.

General Observations.

17. I append a table, giving some particulars of the revenue and expenditure, the commercial and agricultural position of the Colony during each of the last 10 years, which will enable a general opinion to be formed of the extent to which it is progressing in these important points.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.



BERMUDA.

TABLE showing the Revenue and Expenditure of BERMUDA during each of the last 10 Years.

Encl. in No. 6.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	15,425	16,120	15,996	15,881	16,323	16,186	15,181	15,803	16,765	15.616	17,38
Expenditure	15,249	14,891	16,667	16,388	15,600	16,053	16,545	15,161	18,181	17,405	17,60
REVENUE.											
From Wine	744	533	498	441	556	476	499	516	479	449	69
Do. Rum	2,051	2,826	2,911	3,195	3, 328	3, 320	2,992	3,775	3,870		3,5
Do, other Spirits -	1,295	1,180	1,214	1,037	938	980	1,069	907	1,232	1,227	1,4
Do. Malt	364	492	385	293	442	549	564	630	806	789	7.
Do. ad valorem -	3,575	3,159	3,638	3,190	4,055	3,392	3,471	2,713	3,144	2,801	. 3,5
Expenditure.	l	1	1								
Ecclesiastical	1,324	1,625	1,645	1,638	1,668	1,720	1,668	1,675	1,744	1,713	1,7
On Post Offices -	611	611	635	639	666	755	805	757	722	821	8
Do. Legislative Bodies	639	711	423	847	682	691	766	422	845	670	7:
Do. Police	325	325	325	325	325	325	325	322	852	382	3:
Do. Gaol	659	625	650	700	631	662	580	731	770	550	9
Do. Lunatic	409	455	487	383	470	469	490	457	501	504	4
Do. Roads	632	522	1,018	645	964	1,238	969	1,301	1,079	1,169	4.
Do. Public Printing -	3 43	141	153	153	161	88	195	119	121	156	2
Do. Jurors, &c	<i>5</i> 86	396	466	382	486	5 66	591	628	968	674	6.
Population.									<u> </u>	}	
White Males	1,965	_		l —	1 —		—	-	-	_	1,96
White Females	2,704	_		_	 -	 -	l —		<u> </u>	-	2,66
Coloured Males	2,832	_	-	-	_		l —	-	 -	l —	3,34
Coloured Females -	3,591	-	_	-	_	-	_	_	-	_	3,87
mports	125,71C	125,679	119,386	120,390	162,556	137,802	136,914	141,203	166,914	152,887	164,5
Exports Value of—	22,553	21,458	24,437	25, 563	41,420	25,722	35,103	27,210	34,177	23,467	29,7
Arrowroot exported -	10,334	8,664	7,820	8,085	7,439	3,772	6,281	5,449	2,851	4,134	4,2
Potatoes exported -	3,880	5,710	7,887	8,656	20,435	12,018	21,170	17,040	21,994	14,785	14,3
Onions exported -	1,906	1,478	1,936	1,062	2,322	1,478	2,351	1,748	2,744	2,019	3,6
Tonatoes exported - Total from—	279	442	439	412	666	471	640	125	366	279	9
Agricultural produce -	16,399	16,289	18,182	18,235	29,862	17,789	30,442	24,362	27,955	21,167	23,2
Do. from other sources	5,354	5,169	6,255	7,328	11,558	7,983	4,661	2,848	6,222	2,300	6,7
EDUCATION.	1		[1							
No. of Free Schools -	12	14	14	12	16	16	17	18	18	18	ļ
Do. Scholars	571	569	517	457	446	460	591	626	622	621	4
Amount paid by the	1]	1							1	l -
Colony	252	268	315	315	477		510	540	375	384	1
Do. voluntarily -	256	140	150	116	120	132	154	144	132	155	1:
Total cost	509	408	465	431	<i>5</i> 97	132	664	684	507	539	3
CRIME.	l										
Prisoners convicted in	251	231	209	265	114	132	127	142	130	212	1 1

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Douglas, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 60.) My Lord Duke,

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, December 31, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith to your Grace the annual Blue Book for the Colony of British Columbia for the year 1861, prepared in as complete a manner as the circumstances of the Colony will admit.

2. I have from time to time kept Her Majesty's Government so well acquainted with the progress and settlement of the Colony, that I do not deem it necessary to make any further remarks on the subject on the present occasion.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS.

&c. &c. &c.

AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA

SIERRA LEONE. No. 8.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Hill, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 139.)

My Lord Duke, Government House, Sierra Leone, July 20, 1862.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the registered statistics of this Colony, as the Blue Book for the year ended 31st December 1861.

2. I hope that many of the returns will afford your Grace satisfactory evidence of the continued welfare which I have endeavoured to obtain as the result of my administration.

3. The examination of what has been recorded of any of the departments will, I think, show the efficiency with which the various duties have been performed.

4. I have used most actively the opportunities continually afforded me for investigation, and, with very few exceptions, I have to report favourably of all those engaged in the service of this Colony.

5. On examining the various sources of revenue, it will appear that there has been an increase in those departments upon which colonial success much depends; and, as instances, the sum obtained from imports and other receipts in the customs service may be mentioned, as well as the marketplace dues, showing from these sources the increase of trade, and the value of such inducements as good anchorage, improving wharf accommodation, and spacious market houses afford.

6. As it regards the decrease in the bonding of goods, compared with the amount realized during the preceding year, it may be remarked that imported articles have ready sale. Hence the transfer of goods is, in many instances, from the wharf to the merchant's store, rather than to the bonded warehouse.

7. It occasions some anxiety in knowing that, although the increased amount received for spirit licences be an accession to the colonial chest, yet additional incentives are supplied to intemperance with its various evils.

8. Reference to the table of taxes, &c. will show the variety of articles imported, and the manifold sources from which that portion of the revenue is obtained, affording no small evidence of the increasing enterprise of the native population, to whom the spirit of acquisition seems indigenous, even to excess.

9. It may also be noted that the sum received for the hospital treatment of liberated Africans having been increased by so large an amount, shows that the primary object in the formation of this Colony has been realized to a greater extent, and that due provision has been made for their relief.

10. Under the head of expenditure several items are worthy of notice. If the whole is but 2191 less than the revenue, attention to the series of particulars will show that colonial improvement has been constantly kept in view.

11a. This may be instanced in the money spent in public buildings and various works, which are already of great service to the inhabitants.

11b. Salaries have been increased for meritorious conduct, and new duties incurred, and fresh appointments made in some departments requiring assistance.

12. It will be seen that there has been a decrease of expenditure in the repairs of roads, &c. It is because better plans of structure have been adopted, superior compost employed, and closer observation exercised in survey for repairs.

13. The number of patients admitted to hospital treatment has been large, and the expenditure in this department exceeds that of last year. It is, however, a consolation to know that, whether for the native population, or those sailors and others, visiting our port and needing medical aid, such an institution exists most efficiently conducted in every respect by our colonial surgeon.

14. The census returns of this year show little increase, if any, compared with those of 1860. I ought also to observe that the number of persons continually leaving the Colony, and visiting native towns and settlements on the neighbouring rivers for trade, is large but uncertain, belonging, nevertheless, to the population to be included in the records of this Colony.

15. The health of the several classes of the colonists has been good, although the periodical variations incident to the climate have not occurred with their usual regularity.



SIERRA LEONE.

16. I cannot but remark on this subject that, owing to improved police regulations and their active enforcement, a greater amount of cleanliness has been obtained. Effective watercourses have been made throughout Freetown and its precincts; drainage has been extensively improved, and thus many causes of disease are prevented.

17. The assiduity with which those dwelling on the outskirts of Freetown, and the owners of small farms, have burnt the surrounding thick brushwood, and cleared not only the low ground, but the hills, must have tended to make the air more wholesome; while new fields have thus been opened for useful fertility; and the healthy state with which we have lately been blessed, is much owing to such extensive clearances.

18. As might be expected, from these improvements have ensued new habits of life, increasing industry, and better means of securing the common necessaries for animal

support.

19. Reference to the "Return of the Population" will show the number of persons engaged in agriculture to be large in proportion to that of the traders and others; although it must be admitted the methods of the husbandmen are but rude, and call for

much improvement.

- 20. Circumstances are sometimes in such combination as that it is not difficult to prognosticate to some extent concerning the future. This has been the case with respect to the adjacent Quiah country. Its king, Bey Canteh, having been guilty of breach of treaty, cruelty to Her Majesty's subjects, and insult to the British flag, it became my duty to bring him to a sense of the mischief he had so recklessly committed, and of his want of allegiance to the Government, whose protection he had sought, and which both he and his chiefs had, of their own free will and accord, bound themselves to respect.
- 21. The year closed ere the hostilities terminated; but of their result I had entertained no doubt. I could not but foresee that conquest would be ours; and that in return for barbarous cruelty, treacherous violence, and ungrateful rebellion of this chief and his abettors, there would, ere long, be exhibited to them not only the just limitation of warlike proceedings, but the means of civilization, based on the principles of true Christianity, and the benefits which have always resulted from loyalty to the British Crown;—whether in the extended sale of the ordinary produce of this country, rice, yams, ground nuts, skins, &c., or, as I all along anticipated, that land of Quiah, most attractive for its fertility, become the theatre of new agricultural operations, while village after village must rise, and soon convert that highway of slave dealers, and haunt of cruel superstition, into a land of peaceful liberty and enlightened morality.

22. The reports of all those who have visited Quiah agree as to the ease with which the land may be cultivated, and its capability of yielding large produce. I long, therefore, for the time when the anxious wish, both of myself and my council, will be fulfilled, in the commencement of useful works there, and the attainment of results which may be

reasonably looked for.

- 23. The return under the head of Public Works affords additional information respecting the various erections necessary for the comfort and convenience of the colonists.
- 24. One of the principal features in this department is the grain market, now thoroughly complete and occupied. This has been long a work of acknowledged necessity; and, next to that for general sale, will afford facilities for the merchandize of native grain, yielding good revenue, and encouraging agricultural exertion. It seems also but just to expect that, from the many inducements offered to the chiefs and their people to trade with the people of Freetown, the more Christian civilization will be made known; while the highway for the missionary is becoming more open, and a large sphere presenting itself for the benefits arising from good social and commercial relationship, protected by just government.

25. The extension of the wharf, already alluded to, is another public work deserving notice. Its advantage, even as yet unfinished, offers good earnest of what it will afford, when complete. Our harbour will then be more commodious for exporting and importing of goods by ships of all tonnage; vessels of war can carry on their coaling operations; and boats of whatever service have a safe landing place. The expense hitherto incurred

in this structure is 705l.

26. The schools in the Colony are many; each denomination, as well as the Established Church, being zealous for the intellectual and religious improvement of the numerous children in the Colony.

27. With a few exceptions, however, education has to gain much, both as to means and method of teaching. The children of the native population are capable of receiving instruction at a very early age, and evince much talent for each branch of useful knowledge. My desire has constantly been that, whether in the schools under the superinten-

Sierra Leone. dence of the Colonial Chaplain, or the others, such knowledge might be communicated, and with such general efficiency, as would render all, both girls and girls, meet for their own proper sphere in society, and, if possible, remarkable for their moral training, as well as intellectual attainments. Much praise is due to all the religious societies for the unwearied energy exhibited for the education of the young.

28. In the Colony there are the following schools:—

Government schools under the C		Chaplain	•	_	2
Church Missionary Society	-	•	•	-	37
Wesleyans and other Dissenters	-	•	•	-	54
Schools for liberated Africans	-	_	•	-	13
		Total	-	-	106
				_	

29. The total number of children of both sexes in all the schools is 12,330.

30. I may here remark that, in consequence of the site of the Government Girls School being required for the Wilberforce testimonial, a new provision will have to be made for this school; and even if the cause of removal which I have now named did not exist, the fragile state of the present wooden building renders it advisable that one better adapted for so important a purpose should be provided.

31. The number of boys attending the Government school is, on the average, 340 daily; that of girls is 210 daily. These schools are visited two or three times in the week by the Colonial Chaplain, and have incentives, under such inspection, to diligence on the part of the pupils, and fidelity in the masters are obtained. The course of instruction is a very useful one; and, in general, the progress of the pupils and the

assiduity of the teachers is satisfactory.

32. My anxious attention has been given to the discipline used for the prisoners of all classes under conviction; and I cannot but mention my desire that two additions should be made to the regimen hitherto employed, in order that the period spent in penal subjection should be used not only for the infliction of punishment, but of moral instruction, and means promotive of the prisoners' restoration to social respectability. The Chaplain does, I know, what he can; and, indeed, has lately with my approval obtained an additional hour on a Friday afternoon for religious teaching. But more even than this is requisite. I deem it indispensable, as a valid step to social privileges, that a reformatory should be established, so that the latter portion of the term of penal servitude might be passed by those prisoners who had proved themselves corrigible, in some way tending to this great object—restoration.

33. It has occurred to me that a farm selected in our newly acquired territory of Quiah might be used for this purpose. Under efficient management good agricultural practice might be taught, and the happy opportunity afforded to many a prisoner of being prepared for a respectable course of life; their labour being useful and remunerative to

Government, and eventually more so to themselves.

34. Many a convict now prefers a renewal of crime and prison degradation to the prospect of starving, and the doom of ignominy and rejection, that awaits him from society here at the expiration of his period of penal confinement. The plan I suggest, proved already so effective in England and elsewhere, would, with little primary expense to Government, in a great measure, I hope, obviate this difficulty which we now experience in seeking the poor prisoner's benefit and status in social life.

35. With the newly acquired territory at Bulama and in the Sherbro it is impossible to carry out the public service efficiently, without the assistance of a small steamer with light draft of water; and as the Admiralty have not at their disposal such a vessel as is wanted, and the Treasury decline purchasing one from imperial funds, the local govern-

ment will have to pay for this vessel, so urgently required.

36. I may add that the Lords of the Admiralty are so averse to the sailors of vessels of war being employed in any of the rivers in the northern division, that a colonial steamer is especially required for this service, to protect British interests, and enable the Governor to visit the dependencies of the Colony.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

GAMBIA.

Gambia No. 9.

No. 9.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor D'ARCY to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 134.)

Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.

August 25, 1862.

My Lord Duke, I have the honour to forward the Blue Book for 1861.

2. The comparative yearly statement of the revenue of the years 1860 and 1861, show an increase to the amount of 1,241l. 1s. 5d., viz.:

1861	•		•	•.	•	£ 11,431		d. 11
1860	•	-	-	-	-	10,190	0	6
						1,241	1	5

This is accounted for by the great increase in the quantity of goods imported in British and foreign ships, and the new ordinance imposing a duty of 10s. per cwt. on Colah nuts. Cotton goods alone show an increase of 524,853 yards, equal to 13,137l. 0s. 6d., the duty on which at 4 per cent. gives 525l. 10s., and the Colah nuts give 366l. 13s., making together a total of 892l. 3s.

3. There is a decrease in the amount of extra duty on spirits. This arises from the fact that a less quantity was imported in the year 1860, and consequently a less amount was received last year on bonds given for that duty in 1860, and payable in 1861, or twelve months after importation. The increase in the additional extra duty, which is payable immediately upon importation, proves that there is in reality an increase in the quantity of spirits imported last year.

4. The decrease in the amount received upon tobacco is accounted for by the present civil war in America, from whence at least three-fourths of the quantity consumed here was derived. This article, together with rum, (two of the staple articles of trade in this river,) have lately been imported from England. The quantities imported in 1861 are

nearly three times the amount of 1860.

5. The tonnage dues show an increase of 29l. 12s. 9d.; the number of vessels entered at this port during lase year is less by eleven than that of 1860, but the tonnage is greater in 1861 by more than 10,000 tons. By an ordinance proclaimed in August 1860, the amount per ton was altered from 1s. 9d. on first entry, and 1s. upon every subsequent entry, to 2s. per ton upon first entry only. This alteration was made early in 1860, with the view of easing the duties on the Royal African Mail Company, whose vessels calling so frequently during the year severely felt the tax. The new law has had the effect, however, of filling the harbour with fast-sailing French clippers of 800 tons burthen, who make as many as four voyages in the ground-nut season of the current year, thus adroitly shipping several cargoes on one payment to the revenue.

6. The quarantine dues show a decrease of 211, which proves that a less number of vessels were entered.

7. The increase in pilotage is accounted for by the vessels entering in 1860 being of greater tonnage, and consequently drawing more water.

8. The decrease in the amount of duty on palm wine can only be explained by the fact that the countries through which the Jowlah people travel on their way from their own country to the bush surrounding this settlement have been for the last few years in a disturbed state, and hostile to the Jowlahs, seizing them and selling them as slaves, and in other ways ill-using them. Two deputations have been sent by me to the chiefs through whose dominion they pass, requesting they might not be interfered with, which have both been attended with good results.

9. The decrease in auction duty answers for itself. There were no auctions, and consequently no duty collected.

GAMBIA.

Export.

10. I am happy to be able to say that an increase has taken place in the exportation of all the staple articles of produce over that of the year 1860, viz.:

Year.	Article.		Ċ	uantit	ty.		Va	lue.	
							£	s.	d.
1860	Hides	-		44,91	6	İ	8,983	4	0
1861	Ditto	-		52,65			10,730		0
Increase -	' • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- .		7,79	5		1,747	0	0
			Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.			
186 0 .	Ground nuts	-	9,951	9	1	0	79,611		0
1861	Ditto	•	12,632	10	0	0	101,060	0	0
Increase -	-, -	-	2,681	0	3	0	21,448	6	0
				lbs.			••		
1860	Ivory	-		5 58	3		111	12	0
1861	Ditto	-	1	2,34 0)		468	0	0
Increase -	1	•		1,782			356	8	0
			Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.			
1860	Wax		72	11	2	4	10,160	15	0
1861	Ditto		89	2	2	10	12,478	2	6
Increase -		-	16	11	0	6	2,317	7	<u>-</u> 6

11. The above statement shows the increase. Ivory and wax are in excess of the quantities exported in 1859, but hides are still below the number exported that year. quantities exported in 1859, but hides are still below the number exported that year. The trade between this colony and the Leeward and Windward Coast is not carried on so extensively as it was some few years since. The number of hides imported from those settlements into this Colony in 1860 is 11,229, against 2,214 in 1861, showing a decrease of 9,015, which, added to the decrease in actual export from this port, will very nearly reach the amount deficient in 1860, viz., 17,997.

12. The increase on the exportation of ground-nuts during 1861 makes this article in excess of the average, taken in 1860, for the last 10 years, viz.:

Average of 10 years, 1850 t Quantity imported in 1861	o 1860 -		-		Tons 6 11,196 12,632	8	0	22
	Increase	-		-	1,436	1	3	6

Improvements.

13. Since I wrote last year I have to report that one of the two Mandingoe bridges, as they are erroneously called at the village of Camaloo, has been extensively repaired. Two small lights, one a red one, have been placed at Cape House and Fort Bullen; the buoys outside the harbour have been cleaned and painted; two bridges made over the main drain to Soldier Town; and a new lock-gate completely constructed at the sluice or "box," as it is called, on the south-west of the town, where a sea wall constructed in 1837 keeps the tide and rain from inundating the town. The chain gang this year, under my personal supervision, have made great results, but their work is unseen and unappreciated, I fear, by many, because they are more removers of nuisances than constructors of works which are made by an outlay of moneys and last for years. In justice to Mr. Campbell, a liberated African gentleman, who acts as my aide-de-camp on this particular, I will here enumerate all that the unhappy convicted have done since September 1859.

1. Old and new burying grounds cleared of obstinate bush; a fence cut and added

thereto, September 1859.

GAMBIA

- 2. A junction road made, connecting Clifton Road with the beach, December 1859.
- 3. Clifton Road cleared of bush, not only cut down but uprooted, February 1860.
- 4. A sea wall made at half die, throwing back the sea and reclaiming much ground; began May 1860, finished June 1861.

5. A road made on the dry march, commonly called the Poor Man's Road, April 1861.

6. One hundred and fifty yards of Clifton Road macadamized to enable carriages to draw up to the Junction Road, November 1861.

7. Mangroves cut down half a mile round the south-west of the town, May 1862.

- 8. A road now in construction from Government House to the Colonial Hospital, very much required.
- 9. An enormous cactus or prickly pear removed from the front of Mr. Finden's house on the beach that existed to the detriment of strangers, September 1859.
- 10. Several trees planted in the market in September 1859, under which the Dames de la Halle now sell their wares.
- 11. Tons and tons of trash buried close to the market, consisting of cows' horns, sharks' heads, rotten hides, &c. &c., September 1859.
- 12. On every Saturday since the appointment of the extra-mural inspector of nuisances the chain gang employed in clearing the streets, burying bottles, &c., 1st January 1862.
- 13. Where the streets debouch on to the reclaimed land (the new race course) at Half Die, an amount of decomposed matter buried, sufficient to cover McCarthy's Square, 1st January 1862.

The Progress of Education.

- 14. Presents a not unfavourable aspect in the Report. First in order, I write of the Wesleyan Schools. The establishment at McCarthy's Island is one of a very interesting character; I was much struck by my visit last December to see so much good so cheerfully done under the disadvantages of a bad climate and a tumble-down school house; yet the little people, 100 in number, were intelligent, forward in their attainments, and respectful to their superiors, observing the earnest native schoolmaster with interest. I could not help remembering the words of Sydney Smith, so applicable in every civilized country; they are not without their force 180 miles in the interior of Africa, and only 100 miles from the Sahara Desert:—" The aged poverty-stricken master teaching the "mechanical art of reading and writing and thinking. He was teaching that alone, while in truth he was protecting life, property, fencing the altar, guarding the throne, and giving space and liberty to all the fine powers of man, and lifting him up to his own place in the order of creation."
- 15. The larger establishment at Bathurst is again comparatively imposing. Here 180 boys and girls receive an education, superior, I think, to what is generally given in the United Kingdom. But this is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that it is solely under the working of the excellent ministers of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who give their whole souls to the good work. If there is a fault in the system, it might be thought perhaps too spiritual,—too much time given to the study of theology, so loved by the Africans. The 100*l*. per annum given by the Colonial Government to this persuasion is well bestowed.
- 16. As the school attached to the Catholic Mission of the Immaculate Conception is now endowed in 50*l*. per annum by the Colony, I made it my duty for the first time to visit the girls school, supervised by the Sisters of Charity, and the boys school, which is under the direction of a lay brother of the Order. I was much pleased at all I saw, especially at the liberality displayed in not allowing the French language to be taught or spoken in the schools, for the sole reason that the Colony is British.

British Combo.

17. Is beginning to give a return for all the interest I have taken in this integral dependency. I commence by challenging, on the Western Coast of Africa, the nomination of a locality showing more cultivation than this spot of ground; and in this assertion I am strengthened by the evidence of the Rev. Mr. West, the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions, who has lived on this coast for the last 25 years. I do not wish to point this out as as an evidence of either the fertility of the soil or the industry of the inhabitants, but solely to prove with what alacrity the Africans work when assured that the results of their labour will be secured to them by a strong Government. In the adjacent country of Lower Combo the change is very marked; a little land close on

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GAMBIA,

the stockaded towns is turned up, but otherwise the face of the country is all primeval bush.

18. As British Combo becomes yearly of more value, disturbing influences present themselves looming in the distance; much litigation is, I fear, unavoidable. Previous to 1853, the year of ultimate cession, the King of Combo had given away to several old colonial families large tracts of land, chiefly as grazing ground for cattle. Shortly after the cession my predecessor located the pensioners at Newcastle; as this class increased, more land was put under cultivation, alleged to be the property of a lady of great

influence in the colony, who claims rent from the old soldiers.

19. I have read the Dispatch with great interest, and I do not see how the appointment of such a commission can long be avoided. It must be admitted that the Colonial Government in 1853, feeling the necessity for the extension of the Colony, availed themselves of the offer of the King of Combo, imagining that the expansive superabundant population would find space in Combo; and when afterwards three or four claimants appeared for the whole country, a reactionary feeling of disappointment took place that so much expense had been incurred for the interests of a few individuals when the ground was required to develope the industry of the poorer public. Retaining the Mandingoe village of Baccow in its location, and giving them credit for the lands they possessed before 1853, together with what the colonial families allege to have been in their quiet possession 30 years back, leaves the Government with literally nothing but a very small thick forest to give away in farms. The appointment of a resident manager has been an event in the history of this settlement from the active zeal of this young son of the Colony. I am sanguine that the district will be self-supporting. The sad civil war on the right bank of the river has been the cause for a great demand for ground in our quiet domain, notwithstanding the necessity of an expenditure of toil to clear the thick bush and jungle. The ryots or farmers cultivate cotton considerably, but not in extent enough to admit of exportation, as the prices given by the European merchants are not sufficiently remunerative to encourage the growers. I am in the course of sending a sample of Gambia cotton to Mr. Haywood by the next steamer.

20. The people of Baccow having evinced a bad feeling some nine months ago on the departure of the troops for Lagos, I determined upon rendering this watchful community innocuous, by cutting down the underwood of the wood so near the town, thereby adding to the beauty of the prospect by developing the large forest trees, but at the same time rendering the wood untenable as a stockade, which any day these troublesome Mandingoes might have occupied in determined force, from which they could not have been dislodged without a great loss of valuable life. A Mandingoe in a thick bush fights like

a New Zealander, but in the open he is a sad coward.

21. Assisted by your Grace and the Legislative Council, I have been enabled to clothe, arm, and discipline a Combo militia, consisting of 100 rank and file, every man of whom possesses land in Combo. This number includes 40 soldiers of 10 years service, who hold farms at Hamilton Town. I issued the clothing at Juswant early in the year, and appointed the manager ex-officio the captain of the corps, and Messrs. Campbell and Johnson, liberated African gentlemen, as lieutenants. I hope at the conclusion of the rains to call them out for the 12 days' training according to the law. It is universally admitted that such an agrarian force was much required, the more especially as I find it a difficult and thankless task, stamping out the embers of a fierce civil war, likely to spread to Combo whenever the Marabouts are strong enough to destroy the great stockaded Soninkee town of Essow.

M'Carthy's Island.

22. I see no positive reason to alter the tenor of my report on this dependency from last year; yet it admits of interesting comments. The trade of the river being almost entirely monopolized by the ground nut, there is no longer so great an occasion for the settlement; the requisitions on the island as a depot are not so urgent; the station has lost its value in the eye of the merchant; yet it would be unwise to abandon the settlement, as some advise, for it is difficult to foresee what change may come over the trade. The same reason which has diverted it to Sierra Leone may again change the route to the Gambia. The population is dying out, especially the male sex. By a census made by the present active and intelligent Civil Commandant, there are seven females to one male. From a paper before me, read before a meeting of the African Aid Society last May, I see that the Government of the United States are in the habit of giving to the Liberian Government \$100 for each manumitted African over eight years of age, and 50 dollars under eight years, when landed in Liberia; and by a resolution in Congress I perceive that a



GAMBIA.

vote of 20,000*l*. appears to be carried to take up freight to convey the slaves of the conquered provinces to the coast. This has been for years the policy of the American Government, to repay Africa, as far as possible, the debt due to it for centuries of an iniquitous system of trade in human beings, so fraught with the horrors of war, and rendering a great part of the continent a depopulated desert.

23. In the event of Liberia declining to take more than 5,000 of the manumitted, which decision is generally reported on the coast, might not our own coast colonies receive them with advantage, receiving of course the donations as an assistance. The island of M'Carthy's, Combo, and our ground along the right bank of the river, would accommodate at least 5,000. I have tried the experiment with success, having to do with the laziest and lowest natives on the coast in the scale of intelligence, the Congoes—they have been now nine months on their own resources, and as yet I hear of no poverty amongst them; on the contrary, the little settlement of Barrow town is evidently improving. They were certainly greatly favoured in locality, having a very choice spot given to them; but if they succeed, how much easier would it be for the industrious Black of the United States to flourish, who has been trained by habits of industry and by years of compulsory labour.

Colonial Hospital.

24. This institution, in the working of its benevolent course, has quite answered the expectations of the enlightened founder, Sir R. G. MacDonnell. I can only regret that his original scheme was not carried out intact. I allude to the wing originally intended for the Sisters of Charity to reside in. The native attendant who is hired to attend the sick cannot be expected to officiate with the same gentleness, attention, and skill as the experienced European gentlewomen who compose the sisterhood of this town.

experienced European gentlewomen who compose the sisterhood of this town.

25. I have converted a small unoccupied room in the east end of the building into a residence for the colonial surgeon, so manifestly to the advantage of the patients. A better discipline is now exercised over the attendants by his supervision; the medicines are more under his control; and sudden cases of stabbing, which so frequently occur in

the drunken street broils, meet with prompt medical treatment.

26. It may be gratifying to those who take an interest in the natives, to state that for the last four months the gun shot wounds of the wounded belligerents, both Marabouts and Soninkees, have been most skilfully treated by Dr. Sherwood, the colonial surgeon, their animosity ceasing on finding themselves lying side by side in the same ward, receiving the same consideration and kindness. A few short years ago and a native could not be induced to trust himself inside the walls of this hospital.

27. I have the honour to transmit an annual return of all admissions, cures, and

deaths during the year 1861.

RETURN of PATIENTS treated at the Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, Gambia, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

	opean or atives.	Disease.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Cured.	Died.	1	Remarks.	
2 Eu Saurary Eu Na Saurary Eu Saurary Eu Saurary ropean Fel Do. Do. Do. Mo Do. Mo Do. Mo Do. Mo Do. Pol Do. Pol Do. De Do. De Do. Do. Do. Co Do. Do	orbilli - orbilli ecrosis - orbus -	8 days 4 " 8 " 4 " 5 " 148 " 66 " 5 " 18 " 6 " 62 " 86 " 149 " 11 , 11 , 10 " 16 ; 6 " D	Cured do. do. do. do. do. Cured do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do	Died Died do.				

Return of Patients treated at the Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, Gambia—continued.

No.		European or Natives.	Disease.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 44 45 50 51 52 53 54 55 66 66 67 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	igust. July. June. May. April. March.	European or Natives. Native Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Diarrhœa Diarrhœa Diarrhœa Diarrhœa Bronchitis Diarrhœa Bronchitis Pleuritis Dysenteria Dysenteria Dysenteria Dysenteria Diarrhœa Pneunomia Bronchits Dysenteria Catarrh Valmis incis. Bronchitis Anasarca Febris remitt. Febris remitt. Febris remitt. Accident Accident Diarrhœa Paraplegia Wounds Anasarca Bronchitis Febris remitt.	No. of Days in Hospital. 16 days 18 " 18 " 19 " 10 " 2 " 13 " 17 " 3 " 15 " 33 " 11 " 17 " 52 " 20 " 91 " 75 " 35 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 9 " 41 " 42 " 43 " 7 7 " 43 " 44 " 7 7 " 7 " 7 " 7 " 7 " 7 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8 " 8	Cured do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do		
80 81 82 83 84 85	August.			7 "	1	Died Died	•
86 87	September.	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt Febris remitt	9 ", 9 ", 4 ", 2 ", 8 ", 52 ", 4 ", 7 ", 24 ", 30 ",	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Cured	Died	

Return of Patients treated at the Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, Gambia-continued.

GAMBIA

No.	European or Natives.	Disease.	No. of Days in Hospital.	Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118	Native Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. European Native Do. European Native Do. European Native Do. European Native	Wound	9 days 9 " 3 " 6 " 7 " 47 " 52 " 52 " 16 " 7 " 52 " 15 " 10 " 8 " 28 " 13 " 32 " 6 " 9 "	Cured do. Cured do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do	Died do.	* This was a very interesting case, produced by an ignorantly treated frost bite, which terminated in gangrene and mortification of the metatarsus space of the foot. I removed the foot by disarticulation at the ankle joint, known as Symes's operation; the advantage of which is, the leg is the same length, the heel is reserved for the purposes of locomotion,—s matter of great importance to the poor man. † This was a similar case out of the same ship, which I saved by merely removing the toes. W. H. Sherwood, M.D. Colonial Surgeon.

PATIENTS in the Infirmary of the Gaol of Bathurst, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

No.	European or Natives.	Disease.		Cured.	Died.	Remarks.
1	Native	Insanitas		Cured		
2	Do.	Anasarca	-	do.	1	
3	Do.	Pleuritis -	-	do.	1	
4	Do.	Paumis	-	do.		j
5	Do.	Morbificti vel simulati	-	do.		
6	Do.	Rheumatism -	-	do.	1	
7	Do.	Anasarca	-		Died	This class of patients gives
8	$\mathbf{D_{o}}$.	Morbificti vel simulati	_	Cured	i	naval and military and gaol
9	Do.	Do	-	do.	Ī	surgeons more trouble than
10	Do.	Insanitas	-	do.	}	all legitimate sick, simply
11	Do.	Anasarca -	-	do.		because we fear error in
12	$\mathbf{D_{0}}$.	Anasarca -	-	do.		our diagnosis, which would
13	$\mathbf{D_{0}}$.	Rheumatism -	-	do.		result in injustice to our
14	Do.	Ulcus	-	do.	1	patient.
15	Do.	Debilitas	-	do.	1	W. H. SHERWOOD, M.D.
16	$\mathbf{D_{0}}$.	Mollities cerebre -	_		Died	Colonial Surgeon.
17	Do.	Morbificti vel simulati	-	Cured		
18	Do.	Paralysis	-	do.]	
19	Do.	Paralysis -	-	do.	İ	
20	Do.	Anasarca	-	do.		
21	Do.	Testitis	-	do.	1	
22	Do.	Brain fever	-	do.	1	

RECAPITULATION.

COLONIAL HOSPITAL	•	$-\begin{cases} \mathbf{Cured} \\ \mathbf{Died} \end{cases}$	-	-	-	90 28
GAOL	-	Cured Died	•		-	20 2
		Gran	d Total	-	-	140

Colonial Hospital, Bathurst, Gambia, 19th November 1862.

These returns refer entirely to patients admitted into hospital and prisoners in the gaol. In addition to these, the number of patients seen daily in the surgery between the hours of eight and ten in the morning, as well as the bedridden in their own huts at different quarters of the town of Bathurst, average twenty a day.

as wen as the bedrader in their own has as discounted and aday.

Sickness amongst the colonial officers is very rare; about two on my books for three months in the year is the average, which I attribute entirely to your great and successful exertions in improving the sanitary condition of the Colony.

There &c.

His Excellency Colonel G. D'Arcy,
Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. SHERWOOD, M.D.,
Colonial Surgeon.

GAMBIA.

General Observations.

28. It is the theory in the Colony that it shows signs of decay. There is an inclination to believe that the culminating point of prosperity for this Colony has passed, and that ever since the treaty of Paris of 1856, when Portendic was ceded in exchange for Albreda, and the river thrown open to the commerce of all nations, that the trade has fallen off. For one, I cannot see this. In that very year I knew of a French merchant who settled here with a very small capital, and now in 1862 he has made 4,000l.; and I am also acquainted with a young enterprising English merchant, who in the summer of last year commenced business on his own account, and has up to the present time realized 1,700l. on the small capital of 2,000l. Do results such as these show a falling trade? And when I add that for a bottle of trade rum, value $4\frac{1}{4}d$., the merchant will receive in barter a trade bushel of upper river nuts, worth 2s. 3d., I cannot bow to the fallacy that the best days of the Gambia are past. I account for the British mercantile houses not increasing solely to the fact that the capitalists at home have not yet recovered from the shock the reputation of the place received in August 1859, when the Gambia was visited by so serious an epidemic. Before the merchants had embarked on their

usual summer vacation, saving by the trip the expense of home agency, and at the same time renovating their health by the change the enidemic evertock the travellers, and many were

Average range of thermometer at Bathurst rather above 77°.

change, the epidemic overtook the travellers, and many were cut off in their prime, when a few days would have removed them from the coast. A similar sad visitation took place in August 1837; but otherwise the Gambia is not as unhealthy as Jamaica, where the epidemic of yellow fever is, to my experience, triennially fearfully varied by cholera and smallpox. Our wants are very numerous, I confess, and no Colony is so open to improvement as the Gambia. We have not even a printing press. How much would civilization be advanced by even this one addition. It has occurred to me that the expense of compositors might be avoided by allowing it to be worked by the scholars of the Wesleyan school, the Government receiving, in return for the loan of the press, notices and proclamations; and it is my intention to

propose the purchase of this essential at the next estimates.

29. Primitive as we are in every respect, nearly the whole energies of the population are devoted to commerce. Agriculture is quite left to the aborigines, and the pernicious effects of such a state of things is apparent to the observant mind of one fresh from Europe. A constantly increasing number of petty traders compete for a given amount of produce, which varies but little from year to year, and, rather than be deprived of it, overbid each other, and frequently pay more than the natural price. This system, which is fostered and facilitated by a pernicious method of credit, engenders lax and immoral views and recklessness in meeting the most binding of engagements. To my mind there cannot be a worse sign of moral perversity than the antipathy with which the rising generation regard the laborious efforts of agriculture and industry; and until the population come to look upon it as the chief source of their prosperity, the material advancement of this Colony will be impossible. To exemplify this, but at the risk of egotism, I refer your Grace to the labour I underwent to establish Hamilton Town. These men, for the most part unable to read, write, or keep accounts, all wanted to be traders. To take a canoe full of goods, on trust from a merchant, was to their minds the very height of their ambition. I pointed out, and I trust successfully, that to cultivate a moderate sized ground-nut farm perseveringly, they would be in a few years better off than if they had been even successful as petty traders, besides being the owners of property of progressive value to leave to their children. With almost a feeling of affection, certainly one of deep interest, I turn to the industry of the aborigines, exporting African produce to the average value of 160,000l. yearly.

30. In the ceded right of search by the United States, I can foretell a return of the gold and ivory trade to M'Carthy's Island. Of late years slaves were compelled by the chiefs to carry these precious commodities to the rivers Pongas and the Nunez, where both carriers and merchandize were disposed of to the Spaniards. The demand for slaves must invariably cause war, and the chiefs of the countries bordering on the Sahara Desert will find it to their interest to travel the shorter distance in the capacity of legitimate trader. There is also another reason why the legitimate native trader prefers Sierra Leone to the Gambia as a market. He is quite ignorant of the value of time in trade, the distance is no drawback to his mind; he walks a few miles each day and no more, and finds competition in Freetown, where a number of small native traders, anxious for the smallest gain, will give him a trifle more than the four or five great European firms in Bathurst, who have a fixed price for each article, from which they do not care to deviate. In the one article of gold dust, 3l. 18s. the oz., and no more, is

GAMBIA.

given at M'Carthy's; but at Freetown I have known the native trader give as much as 31. 19s. an ounce for gold, and in the same proportion for wax and ivory. It may seem incredible that for so small a gain they should walk so far, but so it is, and easily to be understood by those who know the native character well.

31. I am forced to admit that the Colony is becoming very hard to live in, but it does not follow that this is a sign of decay, for upon this argument there would be no hope for Victoria or British Columbia. Here is a slight scale of prices of the common necessaries of life:

Gan	nbia	!.			England.
	s.	d.			s. $d.$
Bread -	0	6 per lb	•	-	- 0 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.
Meat -	0	4 ,,	-	•.	- 0 10 ,,
Potatoes	1	0 "	-	-	- 0 1 "
Butter -	2		-	-	- 1 0 ,,
Fowls -	1	0 each	-	-	- 3 0 each.
Rice -	0	6 the lb.	-	-	- 0 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.

32. The meat at 4d. and the fowl at 1s. are inferior to that bought at home. This state of things will ever be, I fear, owing to the geographical position of the Colony. So near the great Sahara Desert, we suffer from a drought lasting eight months, making it next to an impossibility to raise vegetables.

33. I fear amongst the natives a terrible famine is in prospect. The authors of the civil war, which was announced to me in the following quaint, simple-minded letter, have much to answer for:

" Letter to the friend of the black man.

" O Governor,

"I came to prostrate myself before God and yourself, because I am in distress." The Marabouts has rebelled, and has broken and burnt some towns at Baddiboo; they have also burnt, broken, and have destroyed Sabbach and Sanjal; they have killed all

"the men, and the women and children are all taken captives; and I and my subjects are

" afraid they will soon turn upon us, and serve us the same inconvenient trick.

"If your Excellency will be pleased to send to the Marabouts of Jarrah, desiring them to be quiet and keep the peace, and not meddle with us at all, I shall feel very thankful and be satisfied.

"I am your very humble servant,
"WHALLY,
"King of Jarrah."

34. I have endeavoured in my late despatches fully to discuss this late calamity, in order that the views of the natives of the northern part of Africa may be fully known. They are a type in themselves, not to be met with elsewhere in Africa, and considered so dangerous by the French Colonial Governments of Sénégal and Gorée as to be treated with unusual severity; trade has been consequently paralyzed on the borders of the Senegal. Dreading this sad alternative I laboured earnestly to bring about a peaceful state of things. That this war should have broken out at the very time the industry of the natives is so essential to the revenue is unfortunate and perplexing. Had the measure been passed in 1861 instead of 1862, and the export would have been inaugurated by a rich revenue, for their crop of 1862 almost vies with 1858.

35. After the experience of three years in the administration of the Gambia, I still reiterate my previous recorded conviction that the Colony is in the ascendancy. The industrious example of the European has produced native shipwrights, who not only build small craft for the coast trade, but have built vessels large enough to make the home voyage; and, unassisted, I have observed that the native mechanics have built stone houses of neat appearance and safe construction. So firmly is science and professional knowledge now grafted on the people of this town and settlement, that a permanent advantage is reasonably to be hoped for.

36. Such industry, coupled with so fine a geographical position, developing trade, must necessarily have its reward in a continued prosperity.

I have, &c. (Signed) G. D'ARCY,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

cc. &c. &

Governor.

GOLD COAST.

GOLD COAST.

No. 10.

No. 10.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor Ross to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., dated Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast,

(No. 60.)

July 7, 1862.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Grace the Blue Book for 1861.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 11.

No 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 194.) My Lord Duke, Government House, Cape Town, December 20, 1862.

I have now the honour to forward the annual Blue Book for this Colony for the year 1861; and although I did not arrive here until shortly after its close, I shall endeavour to draw your attention to a few of the most important results shown in the statements which the Blue Book contains.

You Grace will perceive that what is termed the total revenue is set down at 748,866l., or 6,095l. over that of the year 1860. But the real excess of what may be regarded as legitimate revenue was considerably greater; inasmuch as the statement sets forth, as a decrease of revenue, a diminution in the amount of loans raised to the extent of 62,099l.; the sum borrowed in 1860 having been 217,400l., and in 1861 155,300l. The Colony, therefore, realized a revenue greater than that of 1860 by the sum of 68,194l., of which 35,670l. was derived from land, 8,207l. from customs, and 10,903l.

from premiums on debentures, &c.

The expenditure, on the other hand, amounted to 763,236l., or 33,546l. above that of the preceding year. The different items of which the statement is composed show great variations under several heads. The Parliament, during its session of that year, manifested a desire to pay off various outstanding claims against the Colony; and it is from the circumstance that this course was followed out by means of borrowed money, that the apparent increase of expenditure under some heads arises. Among other things, debts to Her Majesty's Government of 18,000l. under the contract for the mail steamers, and of 10,000l. for the contribution to the colonial military allowances for 1860, were paid off. There was also a larger expenditure for roads and railways. Under the heads of public works, immigration, and miscellaneous charges the outlay was materially reduced. And it must be the duty of the Executive Government to spare no pains for restricting the colonial expenditure within the narrowest possible limits, so long as the community shall continue to labour under the financial pressure caused by a succession of unfavourable seasons and the general depression of trade, from which it now suffers so severely. The same considerations have induced me to suspend almost entirely the introduction of emigrants from the United Kingdom. The inhabitants of the western districts are evidently indifferent or opposed to their continued introduction. Those of the eastern districts, on the contrary, still possess a strong desire for an increase of the British population, which I myself believe to be very essential to their ultimate advancement. Just at present, however, I feel certain that the colonists do not possess the means of affording remunerative employment to larger numbers, and that it would therefore be most impolitic to introduce them until the agriculturists and other employers have in some degree rallied from their existing depression.

Among the various Acts passed by the Colonial Legislature in 1861, the most important were those for the regulation of the municipalities of the two chief towns, Cape

Among the various Acts passed by the Colonial Legislature in 1861, the most important were those for the regulation of the municipalities of the two chief towns, Cape Town and Graham's Town, that for the regulation of railways, and that for the construction of an electric telegraph from Cape Town to Graham's Town. It is to be regretted that, owing to various causes, the latter work has up to this moment made little

progress; but I am in hopes that in consequence of the undertaking having passed into CAPE OF new hands, we may shortly see it commenced in earnest, and begin to reap the benefit of Good Hope. those improved means of communication which the immense extent of this territory renders so highly necessary.

I have, &c. (Signed)

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

P. E. WODEHOUSE, Governor.

&c.

NATAL.

NATAL. No. 12.

No. 12.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut.-Governor Scott to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 130.) MY LORD DUKE, Government House, Natal, September 9, 1862.

I have the honour to forward the Blue Book of this Colony for the past year, It has, I regret to say, been delayed beyond the usual period in consequence of our having the returns printed, instead of, as heretofore, making them out in manuscript; but this will not in future years cause any delay.

The Blue Book has not yet been laid before me, and I am unable to draw out myself the usual annual Report; and as I am about to proceed on a tour of inspection through a portion of the coast districts, and shall not be at the seat of Government on the departure of the next mail, I have, in order to avoid any further delay, directed the Colonial Secretary, on the completion of the Blue Book, to draw out a comparative statistical statement, and annex it to this Despatch.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

I have, &c. J. SCOTT. (Signed)

&c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

Encl. 1 in No.12

REPORT on the NATAL BLUE BOOK for the year 1861.

Finance.

The financial position of the Colony continues to be satisfactory, notwithstanding the commercial depression which has prevailed here as elsewhere.

The gross revenue for the past year was 114,0871. 4s. 4d., from which, in order to ascertain the true revenue, should be excluded sums refunded, surcharges removed, deposits and advances repaid, 7,262l. 14s. 4d., leaving a net revenue of 106,824l., being an increase of 31,000l over that of the former year, attributable chiefly to an increase in:-

	, ,							~
	Customs duties	~	-	_		-	-	3,550
	Port and harbour	dues	_		_	-	-	425
	Land sales	_		-			-	932
•	Land revenue	-		-		-	_	1,802
	Transfer duties	-		-		-	_	7,865
	Auction duties	-		-		-	-	1,194
	Stamps -		-		-	-	_	226
	Taxes -		-	_		-	_	2,335
	Postage -	-		-		-	_	740
	Fees of office	-	•	-		-	_	255
	Sale of Governme	nt prop	ertv		-	-	_	7,771
	Reimbursements i	in aid of	f exper	nses	-	-	-	2,969
	Miscellaneous rec	eipts	-		_	-	_	600

The only items of increased revenue which require explanation are the transfer duties, 7,865%, of which about 5,000*l*. was paid by a new land company; the sale of Government property, 7,771*l*, which was almost entirely composed of the proceeds of the sale of Coolie stores, which it was found necessary to import with the first Coolies introduced.

The Government have not introduced any further supplies of this description of food. The "reimbursement in aid of expenses incurred," 2,969L, arises chiefly from the repayment of expenses incurred in the introduction of Coolies.

NATAL.

The increase in the direct taxes which are levied entirely on the Kafir huts is rather in excess of the usual annual increase, arising from the natural increase in the population.

The Kafirs now contribute also largely to the indirect taxation, and are beginning to use ploughs and other European implements of agriculture to a considerable extent, as also articles of comfort, and even luxuries, previously unthought of by them.

The Customs revenue, unfortunately, is swelled by 10,308% for duties on wine, beer, and spirits, of

which a considerable portion is consumed by the Dutch Free States.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on the harbour works up to the end of 1861 has been 28,982l., and the payments for

the interest and sinking fund paid during the year was 3,405l.

The expenditure, exclusive of advances and deposits, and payment on account of the Cape Government, was for the past year 112,535l., which includes remittances to the Agent General for Emigration, and interest on the harbour loan payable in 1862. The expenditure, therefore, is about equal to the revenue, and the requirements of the Colony are such as to render it likely that it will thus continue for many years to come.

General Commerce.

The general commerce of the Colony has increased as usual, notwithstanding monetary difficulties here, and the commercial depression existing elsewhere.

This can only be accounted for by the increased communication with the Boer States, owing to the improvement of the roads and to the increased consumption of European goods by the Kafirs. It is,

however, difficult to trace the proportion of goods consumed by the Free States.

The increased tariff which was imposed in the year 1860 chiefly on articles consumed by the Kafir population, in order to cover the expense of the introduction of Coolie immigrants, continues to produce the revenue which was expected from it, although the heavy tax upon Kafir picks has been almost entirely evaded by the substitution of a better implement, namely, European hoes.

The tax on blankets has also been evaded by the importation of blanket coats as a substitute for

The following table of the Import and Export Customs Dues from the year 1850 to the year 1861 will show the steady inccease of the commercial prosperity of the Colony:-

Years.	Value of Imports.	Duties.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d
1850	111,015 11 5	10,911 13 0
1851	125,462 6 8	12,122 19 7
1852	103,701 5 4	10,003 12 0
1853	98,534 13 2	9,800 3 4
1854	112,492 6 11	10,816 1 8
1855	86,551 9 9	8,612 2 6
1856	102,512 4 7	10,227 10 4
1857	184,549 0 0	14,626 12 6
1858	172,832 0 0	15,904 10 11
1859	199,917 2 8	18,630 4 5
1860	354,987 0 0	33,830 15 4
1861	402,689 0 0	37,337 5 0

VALUE of EXPORTS.

Years.	Colonial.	Not Colonial.	Total.	
1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	£ s. d. 15,613 12 3 17,423 10 0 20,164 16 6 26,694 0 10 37,555 1 0 45,126 14 4 53,931 2 5 77,844 6 9 90,882 0 0 103,472 8 7 129,391 0 0	£ s. d. 1,492 13 0 4,393 15 0 7,680 18 3 9,764 15 0 6,106 1 0 6,946 14 0 2,631 11 0 4,652 4 6 9,705 0 0 6,942 12 10 10,307 0 0	£ s. d. 17,106 5 3 21,817 5 0 27,845 14 9 36,458 15 10 43,661 2 0 52,073 8 4 56,562 13 5 82,496 11 3 100,587 0 0 110,415 1 5 139,698 0 0	
1861	108,920 0 0	10,287 0 0	119,207 0 0	

By this statement it appears that the revenue has steadily increased in each year in proportion to the value of the imports, which are still very greatly in excess of the exports.

This is almost invariably the case in new colonies, where the imports of the recently arrived immigrants exceed for some time their contributions to the export trade of the Colony.

In Natal, the imports are largely increased by the consumption of the inhabitants of the Dutch Republics, who export little but wool, and that chiefly through the Cape Colony. As capital increases in Natal, this export trade will be naturally diverted to this Colony, as the road is for a greater

portion of the inhabitants of these states shorter, and it is better supplied with grass and water for the

NATAL.

The harbour works now in progress will, when completed, greatly assist in drawing the trade to Natal, the present rates of freight and insurance being much in favour of the Cape Colony.

Annual Development of Resources.

The annual development of the internal resources of the Colony proceeds satisfactorily, although pleuro pneumonia has been very fatal in its effects in this pre-eminently pastoral land. Sheep are gradually increasing in number, and improving in the quality of their wool; whilst increased care, and knowledge of their habits, and of the localities best suited to them, is removing the unwillingness which previously existed on the part of the farmers to enter upon sheep farming. Flocks of sheep are now being introduced from the Cape Colony, and during the dry season a great number of sheep are annually brought by the Dutch farmers to pasture in Natal.

The wool grown in the Colony during this year was 127,000 lbs., and it realized in the English

market from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. per pound.

In some of the uplands the sheep now thrive as well as in the Cape Colony.

In 1860, 470,000 lbs. of wool were exported; in the past year, 647,000 lbs.; but, as before stated, the greater part of this comes from the Dutch Republics.

The disease called the scab is very prevalent in the Colony, but it does not appear to be so virulent in its nature, as the disease so called in Australia, and it yields readily to simple treatment. In the year 1855 the number of sheep within the Colony was 10,000; in 1861 70,500. These returns, however, are not reliable.

Sheep of the best breed are now being largely imported from England, France, and the Cape Colony. The Kafirs are beginning to turn their attention to fine-woolled sheep; the wool of their sheep having been previously almost valueless.

Horned cattle have not increased in number, owing to the lung sickness, and to many cattle having

been exported to the Cape Colon overland.

The breed of horses has improved greatly during the past year, several valuable entire horses having

been imported from England.

The lung sickness among the cattle has much decreased, and cattle-breeding is again considered remunerative; but it will be several years before the losses incurred by the ravages of this disease on its first appearance are repaired.

The demand for draught cattle is becoming a serious question, although, owing to the improvement of the roads generally, the loads carried are fully doubled, and the consumption of cattle relatively

The demand for horses in Natal is small, and unless some outlet for this description of stock can be found the market will soon be glutted. An excellent description of horse fitted for Indian cavalry could be found here, from three years of age upwards, for about 201. each.

The horses in Natal are stronger and more developed, hardier, and with better feet and legs, than those in the Cape Colony. They are very docile, and stand the heat better than any horses I have seen

out of Asia.

I have no doubt that the alpaca would succeed here, and I am strengthened in this opinion by that of Mr. Dusheld, a gentleman, who is largely interested in the importation of alpacas in Australia.

He states that from his experience in these animals, and his knowledge of the climate of Natal, he has not the slightest doubt that they would thrive well here. The luxuriant pastures of Natal, now virtually waste for want of stock, seem to be admirably adapted to the habits of these

Agriculture.

The most important agricultural production is sugar, which continues to progress favourably, although great losses have been sustained during the past year from fire and frost. Fires occur, owing to the practice of burning the old grass to encourage the growth of the new. Various legislative measures have been proposed to remedy this evil, but objections are raised to all of them. As experience in the culture of sugar increases, a remedy for this evil will, no doubt, be found in burning the grass to a considerable distance around, and in clearing the trash from the roots of the cane at the edges of the plantations.

Experience has now shown that in localities where the cane has suffered from frost it is necessary to plant on the high lands which are free from it. On the whole the loss from frost has not

been great, when it is considered that this precaution has not as yet been generally adopted.

The sugar now produced is equal to that in the Mauritius; and the machinery employed in its manufacture is of the best description, the mills costing generally from 5,000*l*. upwards.

The culture of sugar has of late received a severe check, owing to the failure of some of the planters. These failures have been caused by the planters generally having entered upon this expensive undertaking without sufficient, and in many instances without any capital, except that which was borrowed at rates varying from 12 to 30 per cent. I have no doubt that on properly selected land, and with sufficient capital, sugar growing will prove as remunerative here as in any other part of the world. Natal possesses many advantages which are not enjoyed by other sugar colonies, such as labour, pasturage, ample supply of food for the labourers, and a temperate climate.

One of the most various difficulties with which the planters have at present to contend is that of

getting their sugar to market.

The Lieutenant-Governor is at present employed with the colonial engineer in surveying the site of some proposed harbour works at the mouth of the river Umkomas, which, if successful, will no doubt be followed by others along the coast. As all the sugar lands are upon the seaboard the formation of shipping places at moderate distances would remedy this evil. Failing this, the construction of tramways must be resorted to.

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The number of mills at present in operation is 43. NATAL.

During the past year the sugar produced was 1,669 tons.

As yet no guano has been used in Natal, except as an experiment; and the land, though generally

light and sandy in appearance, produces fine crops with but little assistance from manure.

The average produce per acre is hardly as yet ascertained, but two tons may be regarded as an approximation. In rich lands three and even four, and in choice spots, it is said, five tons are

procured.

The canes are about 18 months in arriving at maturity, and yield about 5 per cent. of saccharine matter. Ratoons do not appear to succeed well. The Coolie labourers which were imported during the past year have been a valuable acquisition, and have given general satisfaction. This description of labour, though more expensive, is generally preferred as being more reliable than Kafir labour.

A small sample of tea has been grown, and there appears to be every reason to suppose that

Natal would prove to be a good tea country.

Tobacco of good quality grows most luxuriantly, and appears to require only a proper knowledge of

its preparation to render it a most remunerative product.

In the year 1860, 22,831 lbs. were produced, in 1861 about double that quantity. Good cigars have

been manufactured from this tobacco.

Red pepper is grown in considerable quantities on the coast, and could easily be produced to

any extent.

Indigo, ground-nuts, flax fibres of all sorts, and many other valuable articles of European consumption, thrive as well or better in Natal than in those countries from which they are now imported. Among these may be reckoned timber. The gum, oak, and many other exotic trees flourish in Natal.

The Report of the Secretary for Native Affairs, in the Blue Book on the culture of cotton in Natal, shows that, according to the experiments made by the Government, excellent cotton may be grown almost to any extent in the valleys of the uplands, and generally on the coast, the only difficulty being to induce the natives to grow it, on account of its being less remunerative than the crops of Indian corn which they are accustomed to grow.

The price given to the natives by the Government for the cotton grown by them was $1\frac{1}{4}d$ per lb. in the seed, which is equivalent to $5\frac{3}{4}d$ per lb. when cleaned. This cotton, previous to the war in the

United States, realized in England from 7d. to 73d. per lb.

The cotton was pronounced in the English market to be of a good workable quality, for which there was a very large demand. Sea Island seed sown on the coast produces an excellent stapled cotton, and both the long and short staple plants continue to produce for several years. The short staple produces better cotton and a larger crop the second than the first year.

The Surveyor General is of opinion that at least two millions of acres, or a sixth part of the whole area of the Colony, may be considered suitable for the growth of cotton. The yield of cotton per acre in Natal is considered to be very large.

The culture of arrowroot, which was formerly the most remunerative product of the coast districts, has now been almost entirely superseded by that of sugar. Several new coffee plantations have been commenced; and Natal appears to hold out very good prospects to the coffee planter, the only drawback here being the want of capital to enable the planter to wait till the trees become productive, that is, for three or four years. Several persons have lately arrived in the colony with a moderate amount of capital, and have purchased farms in the immediate neighbourhood of towns. These persons grow forage, Indian corn, potatoes, &c., the demand being greater than the supply, and they are perhaps the most thriving members of the community. A fine body of yeomanry is thus growing up, their children being numerous, and as healthy, strong, and high-spirited as in England. The so-called Boer population born in Natal, though not so strong and energetic, are decidedly stouter and taller than Englishmen. This must be caused by the climate, as the greater part of these persons are descended from French refugees.

Public Works.

The works for the improvement of the harbour proceed most satisfactorily. The southern pier has made considerable progress, and appears already to have had a beneficial effect on the bar. The work is just now at its most critical point; namely, in the broken water. The engineer has no doubt that, is just now at its most critical point; namely, in the broken water. the work can be successfully completed considerably within the period contracted for, namely, six years, and that the mouth of the harbour will be deepened according to the expectation of the Admiralty Surveyor, Captain Vetch, namely, to above 30 feet at low water.

The principal public buildings which have been erected are the new gaol, which is completed; it is a very substantial and spacious building. The hospital for natives at Durban is a commodious and handsome building. A capacious coal store and barracks, and a lazaretto for Coolies, have been built at

Durban.

The roads of the Colony have progressed in proportion to the general advance, and during the past year a new road from the north-eastern boundary and from the Leydenburg district in the Transvaal has been opened nearly to the coast. This length of this road, when completed this year, will be about 200 miles, and it will open up an entirely new traffic with the Dutch Republic of the Transvaal, and the new Free States which are springing up in that region. Other roads in the Colony have been extended, improved, and repaired. A sum of 6,300l. has been expended on the roads in the past year.

Bridges.

Hitherto the finances of this Colony have not admitted of the construction of any large bridges, but during the past year 5,200l. was remitted for the payment of two wrought-iron girder bridges; one for the Lower Umgeni River, the other for a small stream near Pietermaritzburg. Should the revenue continue to admit of it, large sums will probably in future be applied annually to the construction of bridges throughout the Colony.



Immigration.

NATAL.

The scheme of emigration which has been mentioned in former reports upon the Blue Books continues to work satisfactorily, and immigrants are generally well satisfied with the Colony. The immigrants introduced pay 10*l*. for the passage of each statute adult, and the balance of the passage money is defrayed by the Colony, the relatives of the immigrants in Natal becoming responsible with them for the payment to the Government within one year of 10*l*. for each adult. The number of statute adults introduced during the past year has been 371.

The granting of passages in England to immigrants whose relatives in Natal have not applied for their introduction has been discontinued, the funds at the disposal of the Government for this purpose during the past year having been found insufficient to defray more than the passages applied for by persons in Natal who wish to bring out their friends. The cost of these passages has been reduced from about 181 to 131 to 131 and chiefly in consequence of the Government being able to contract to from about 18l to 13l to 15l each, chiefly in consequence of the Government being able to contract to land the immigrants at once in the Government steam tug.

Temporary accommodation is now supplied to the immigrants on landing, and the Land and Emigration Commissioners have been requested to contract with the owners of immigrant vessels to

supply rations for 48 hours to the immigrants on landing.

The class of immigrants required in Natal are labourers and mechanics. This class of persons, introduced as they are by their friends and in moderate numbers, readily find employment at remunerative rates, and become at once absorbed in the population. Married men with families are of course the most valuable settlers, and have no difficulty in providing for their children. Many persons of this class have become wealthy in a few years, and they generally apply for passages for their friends.

The cost of passages is still much in advance of that to the Cape Colony, but as the haroour works advance, and the security of our port, and the facility of entrance to it, now ensured by the steam tug, becomes known, freights and insurance will no doubt be reduced.

Many immigrants have arrived at their own expense during the past year, several of whom are persons

of high respectability and possessed of considerable capital.

Coolie Immigration.

Coolies from Madras and Calcutta have been introduced during the years 1860 and 1861. These persons have been chiefly engaged by the sugar planters on the coast. They express themselves as pleased with the Colony generally and with their treatment here. They have improved greatly in appearance, and the planters are, as before stated, well satisfied with them.

Considerable numbers of Coolies would, no doubt, have been introduced, if the expense of the passage from India had been less; but as the cost of their first introduction was about 19*l*, or more than that of white immigrants, this has hitherto prevented the planters from applying for a fresh supply of Coolie

labour.

The total number of Coolie immigrants introduced during the latter part of 1860 and during 1861 is

 $1,431\frac{1}{2}$, of which the proportion of women has been from 25 to 50 per cent.

No cholera has been introduced by the Coolies, although about 20 deaths from the disease occurred on board one vessel. There is reason to hope that the length of the voyage may prevent cholera being introduced into Natal by means of Coolie ships.

The Coolies appear to agree with Kafirs, and on several estates they work together.

Population.

The population may be taken at 140,000 black and 12,000 white inhabitants, and advances steadily, although, in the absence of any census, it is difficult to ascertain in what ratio it increases.

The native population does not appear to be diminishing or receding from the white population, according to the general rule elsewhere.

Steam Communication.

The steam communication between Natal and the Cape Colony, which was established in 1857, has on the whole continued to act well. The vessel employed is now nearly worn out, but the contractor has stated that another will shortly be placed upon the line. Arrangements have been concluded with the Imperial Government enabling letters to be paid through to England, the postage being 6d. for a letter weighing half an ounce.

The mail communication with the Mauritius, for which the Cape Government and Natal offered to pay 4,000% each, and the Mauritius 3,000% per annum, has not yet been carried out, the Imperial Government having declined to pay the moiety of the subsidy required, namely, 11,000%.

Postaye.

A daily post between the seat of Government and the port of Durban has been established, and also a penny postage, the former postage having been 3d. on each letter.

Telegraph.

A contract has been arranged for the construction of a telegraph between the port and the seat of Government, and the contractor offers to connect it with the Cape telegraph at Graham's Town on a guarantee of 6 per cent. on the outlay.

Native Tribes.

The native tribes of the Colony have maintained the character for docility and good conduct generally by which their demeanour has been marked since the establishment of our Government in Natal. They are beginning to adopt, near the mission stations, European habits and customs, and are rapidly becoming possessed of waggons, horses, and ploughs, whilst in the neighbourhood of the Umooti mission station E 2

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NATAL.

they have cultivated about 100 acres of sugar cane, a part of which has been crushed in a mill erected

for the purpose by the Government.

During the excitement caused by the threatening attitude assumed by Cetywayo, the son of the King of the Zulu nation, the conduct of our own natives was most loyal and satisfactory, and they were not only willing but anxious to be permitted to take part in any hostile movements, either for attack or defence. About 2,000 of them were employed, in conjunction with the troops, in watching the frontier.

These men evinced much disappointment at the peaceful termination of the movement.

The hut tax continues to be paid cheerfully and with regularity, whilst many of the natives pay in

addition as much more in the shape of rent to the settlers upon whose land they reside.

The amount of labour supplied by the Kafir population increases annually. The demand also increases with white population, and consequently the difficulty of procuring Kafir labour causes dissatisfaction, and some persons complain that fewer Kafirs come out to labour than was formerly the case.

The military expenditure of Her Majesty's troops for the year was 44,645l. 10s. 6d., of which sum 1,000L was paid by the Colony, being the last quarter's colonial allowance to the troops.

A sum of 500l. was paid by the Colony to volunteer corps.

Education.

The report of the Superintendent of Education shows a satisfactory progress in the establishment

of schools throughout the Colony.

The total sum expended by the Government on education, including salaries, rent, grants in aid, and books, maps, &c., was 2,297l.

Shipping.

The number of ships trading to the port of Natal is 100, being an increase of 30 over the previous year, with an increase of 3,201 tons of tonnage. The number of ships trading to the port is increasing rapidly.

The Government steam tug has been found extremely useful, and has rendered the port as safe and accessible for vessels drawing 10 feet as the generality of foreign ports, the anchorage outside being good, and the port inside the bar perfectly safe.

Gaols.

Gaols are now being built throughout the Colony.

Local Revenues.

The local revenues are confined to the towns of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, both of which have very extensive town lands transferred to them by the Government.

In Pietermaritzburg the revenue of the corporation arising from rates, ground rents, market dues,

land rates, &c., amounted in 1861 to 3,4271.

The expenditure for that year amounted to 4,936L, the excess of expenditure of nearly 2,000L having been caused by the expenses incurred during the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. This will

be easily paid by the sale of town lands, which have lately increased greatly in value.

The revenue of the corporation of Durban during the past year amounted to 1,821*l.*, and their expenditure to 1,776*l.* The property of the corporation of Durban is becoming very valuable; but the necessary works, such as hardening the streets, which are now knee-deep in sand, bringing in a supply of water, &c., will be very expensive.

Public Debt.

The only debt incurred is that for the improvement of the harbour, on which it is proposed to expend 165,000*l.*, to be raised by the sale of debentures secured by a first charge on the general revenue of the Colony. The loan to be repaid, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, in 23 years.

For this purpose a sinking fund is formed, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the sums borrowed, which, together with the interest due, is paid regularly out of the revenue of the Colony. The sum raised during the past year was 50,000l., of which was expended about 36,000l.

The interest and sinking fund money paid was 1,500l.

It is contemplated that the whole sum of 165,000l. will be expended in about five years, the original

contract having been to complete the works in six years; but the contractors have informed the Government that they can complete them in less time, to which the Government has agreed.

When the whole sum of 165,000l. has been raised, the annual payment by the Government for

interest and sinking fund will amount to 14,895l.

Since the commencement of these works the revenue of the Colony has increased by double the amount; it is, therefore, not likely that this debt will prove burdensome to the Colony, particularly as a large additional increase of revenue may be expected on the completion of the works. (Signed)

4th November 1862.

D. ERSKINE, Colonial Secretary.

Owing to the hurried departure of the mail, and the absence from illness of some of the officers of my department, I regret that I am under the necessity of forwarding what was only intended as a rough draft of my Report.

D. E.



ST. HELENA.

St. Helena.

No. 13.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Drummond Hay to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 38.)

St. Helena, May 27, 1862.

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the St. Helena Blue Book for the year 1861, together with the tables prepared from the returns, so as to give the statistics of the Island in a condensed form.

2. In pointing out that these documents vary but slightly from those of late preceding years, I am gratified to be able to state that the revenue continues to progress favourably in advance of the amount estimated, by which I have been enabled to devote a larger outlay to the repairs of public buildings and drainage of the town.

3. The crops of wheat, which in 1860 proved a failure in consequence of a wet harvest,

have this year yielded an encouraging return.

4. The Education returns show a still further improvement in the number of scholars, and I have reason to believe that their efficiency on the whole has increased.

Children from 6 to 12 years
Scholars, inclusive of garrison schools - - 1,000
Proportion per cent., 83.

I have, &c. (Signed) E. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 14.

No. 14.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B. to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 94.)

Government House, Sydney, October 18, 1862.

My LORD DUKE,

I have the honor to forward herewith the Statistical Register of New South

Wales for the year 1861.

2. I have already, by previous mails, forwarded copies of the census of 1861, and now add copies of the report of the Registrar General on births, deaths, and marriages

3. These documents fully exhibit the social condition and progress of the Colony, and the tables are so arranged as to show the relative progress or retrogression in the different branches of colonial industry during the last decennial period.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(Signed)

JOHN YOUNG.

&c.

STATISTICAL REGISTER, 1861.

SIR,

General Registry Office, Sydney September 24, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to present to you herewith the annual statistics of the Colony of New South Wales, compiled from the official returns, for the year ending 31st December 1861.

The volume is prefaced by a statistical table showing the progress of the Colony in all its material resources since the year 1821—a period of forty-one years.

The copious report which was published with the census of 1861, and the subsequent one which prefaces the abstracts of births, deaths, and marriages, for the same year, enter so fully into the social condition and progress of the Colony as to leave but little occasion for remarks upon the present compilation; indeed the tables are so arranged as to show of themselves the relative progress or retrogress. pilation; indeed, the tables are so arranged as to show of themselves the relative progress or retrogression in the different branches of colonial industry during the last decennial period. I have, &c.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar General.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH

1823 1823 1824 1825	*29,783 30,756 31,729	Births.	Marriages.	ths.					Wo	es under						
1823 1823 1824 1825	30,756			Deaths	Schools.	Number of Schools.	Convictions.	Mills, &c.	Manufactories, Works, &c.	Number of Acres cultivation.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Value.	Amount realized.
1823 1823 1824 1825	30,756														e	e l
1823 1824 1825	· 1															• •
1824 1825	31,729										-		138,755			
1825								• •					177,935		-	
ļ	32.702						- •		- " -				184,836		-	279
1826	83,675	412	239	392						45,514	6,142	134,519	237,622	39,006	-	5,548
	34,649	529	278	502												2,596
1927	35,628		No Returns.													2,274
1828	*36,598	681	317	632			217			71,523	12,479	262,868	536,391			5,004
	41,450	680	836	615	54	2,003	273									2,710
1	46,302	688	839	570			275	54	84							943
1	51,155	911	436	615			3 61	72	68							2,597
1	53,524	1,254	619	880			425	78	63							12,509
- 1	*60,794	1,560	698	1,150			565	60	62	60,520]				124	24,956
1834	66,919	1,857	705	1,164			683	71	58	74,811					8,750	41,844
1835	71,592	1,803	744	1,453			771	76	82	79,256	ļ				5,483	80,784
1836	•77,096	2,120	774	1,628		3,391		66	77	87,432					5,747	126,458
1837	85,267	2,270	916	1,799				74	71	92,125					7,828	120,427
1838	97,912	2,830	970	2,104		5,843			· •	92,912					8,399	116,824
1839 1	114,386	3,335	1,157	2,496	166	6,790	912	77	100	95,312					10,441	152,962
1840 1	129,463	4,233	1,631	2,382	167	9,040	832	97	59	126,116					16,498	316,626
1841 •1	149,669	5,204	1,924	2,894	209	9,632	725	85	61	115,130					20,905	90,387
1842 1	159,889	6,333	2,511	2,717	257	11,174	693	117	69	126,874	56,585	897,219	4,804,946	46,086	23,940	14,574
1843 1	165,541	7,182	1,849	2,293	317	12,507	654	121	95	146,165	62,017	1,017,316	5,055,337	57,767	16,222	11,297
1844 1	173,377	7,956	1,815	2,141	355	14,472	616	184	96	144,661	71,169	1,159,432	5,604,644	56,242	12,363	7,402
1845 1	181,556	8,522	1,837	2,128	307	16,516	594	145	121	163,979	82,30 3	1,348,022	6,202,031	60,008	8,769	18,451
1846 *1	196,704	8,473	1,796	2,550	394	19,033	651	138	124	183,360	88,126	1,430,736	7,906,811	45,600	13,714	27,080
1847 2	205,009	8,910	1,861	2,694	438	21,814	551	144	122	165,784	104,271	1,614,967	10,071,625	62,670	13,750	62,801
1848 2	220,474	8,826	1,809	2,587	462	23,374	571	172	133	164,664	113,895	1,752,852	11,660,819	70,875	14,275	47,262
1849 2	246,299	9,842	2,365	3,435	558	25,6 92	668	168	186	192,739	121,859	1,810,213	12,102,540	58,674	14,647	85,734
1850 2	265,503	10,037	2,825	3,379	659	28,604	666	182	206	198,056	132,437	1,738,965	13,059,324	61,631	23,375	156,698
1851 +11	197,168	7,675	1,915	2,600	423	21,120	574	151	140	153,117}	116,397	1,375,257	7,396,895	65,510	25,546	64,425
- 1	208,254	7,866	2,175	3,605	351	23,668	527	145	141	131,730 1	123,404	1,495,984	7,707,917	78,559	36,895	55,809
	23 1,088	8,860	2,569	4,176	420	25,660	604	143	141	139,0141	139,765	1,552,285	7,929,708	71,395	78,059	211,035
1	251,315	9,663	2,761	4,511	413	25,953	637	140	146	131,857	148,851	1,576,750	8,144,119	63,255	119,380	319,533
1	277,579	10,344	2,765	4,022	476	27,243	526	147	224	171,1001	159,159	1,858,407	8,602,499	68,091	89,082	270,636
	286,873	10,097	2,778	4,203	565	29,426	461	154	278	186,033}	168,929	2,023,418	7,736,323	105,998	117,906	245,555
	305,487	12,501	2,902	4,846	550	29,236	395	157	261	184,513}	180,053	2,148,664	8,139,162	109,166	148,158	210,333
1	342,062	13,802	2,992	5,883	653	33,236	415	169	295	223,2951	200,713	2,110,604	7,581,762	92,843	162,162	240,633
1	336,572	14,415	3,295	5,642	739	32, 810	406	177	549	247,5421	214,684	2,190,976	5,162,671	119,701	204,371	252,627
1	348,546	14,233	2,945	6,562	798	34,767	405	193	745	260,798	251,497	2,408,586	6,119,163	180,662	226,493	155,316
1861 3	359,278	14,631	3,222	5,343	849	37,874	437	184	788	297,575	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	146,091	218,820	222,504

[•] The census was taken in 1821, 2, 3, 5, 8, 33, 6, population as above.

2nd March 1841 population 130,856
2nd March 1846 ,, 189,609
1st March 1851 ,, 187,243
1st March 1856 ,, 266,189

266,189 350,860 1st March 1861

¹st March 1861 , 350,860

The population from the year 1836 is estimated up to the end of each year.

† The reduction in the year 1851 was caused by the separation of Port Philip from New South Wales.

‡ The reduction in the year 1859 was caused by the separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

§ The decrease in the value of wool exported during 1827 is attributed to its low price in England.

WALES FROM THE YEAR 1821 TO 1861 INCLUSIVE.

		Ship	ping.		E	Exports, the Produc			Colony.		orts.	rts.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		
	Inw	ards.	Out	wards.		Lard	ie).	G	old.	Coal.	II I	Expc					
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Wool (Value).	Tallow and Le (Value).	Oil, &c. (Value).	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value of Total Imports.	Value of Total Exports.	General.	Loans.	Ordinary.	Говпя-	Year.
						£	£	Ozs.	£	£	£	£	£	Ł	Ł	Ł	
			• ••	00 700	(250 000 1) -)	•			-	-	[7-b	[[]]	36,231			•	1821
1	71	22,924	60 77	20,793	(172,880 lbs.)						Ditto	Unknown Ditto	45,210		46,429	•	1822
	71	20,824	. ".	22,332	(198,240 lbs.) (275,760 lbs.)	1	•	-			Ditto	Ditto	40.471		•	•	1823
l		24,559	75	22,688	i						300,000	100,000	49,471		02.000	•	1824
ł	85				(411,600 lbs.)		-	-					71,682		93,0 2 0		1825
	62	17,178	60	17,020 {	(552,960 lbs.) £18,384	5	34,850				360,000	106,600	72,221	• •	97,866	• •	1826
	103	26,508	63	14,501 {	(407,116 lbs.) £24,306	} .	81,296				£15 324	76,314	79,310		114,510		1827
l	137	32,559	69	20,186	40,851		26,431		-	• •	573,000	90,050	96,713		97,952		1828
ļ	158	37,342	168	37,586	63,555		55,975	- •			601,004	161,716	102,785	-	110,126		1829]
i	157	31,225	147	28,822	34,907		59,471			• •	420,480	141,461	104,729		102,125		1830
]	155	34,000	165	35,252	75,979		95,969			• •	490,152	324,168	121,066	٠ ٠	103,228	- •	1831
i	189	41,350	194	42,857	73,559	2,734	147,409				604,620	384,844	185,847	• •	115,004		1832
	210	50,164	213	49,702	103,692		146,855	• •			713,972	394,801	164,741		126,693		1833
	245	58,532	220	53,373	213,628		157,334				991,990	587,640	205,443		138,660		1834
	260	63,019	269	66,964	299,587	598	180,349	-		• •	1,114,805	682,193	274,591	•	171,044		1835
	269	65,414	264	62,834	369,324	633	140,220				1,237,406	748,624	330,579		217,877		1836
	400	80,114	402	78,020	332,166		183,122	• •		• •	1,297,491	760,054	354,802	• •	305,388	- -	1837
	428	91,777	409	93,004	405,977		197,644				1,579,277	802,768	335,294	• •	499,396	-	1838
	563	135,474	548	124,776	442,504		172,315			• •	2,236,371	948,776	458,301		579,765	• •	1839
	709	178,958	665	163,704	568,122		224,144		•	• •	3,014,189	1,399,692	683,112		570,032		1840
	714	183,778	690	172,118	517,537	• •	127,470		· ·	•	2, 527,98 8	1,023,397	493,980		232,298	•	1841
	628	143,921	633	134,970	595,175		77,012			•	1,455,059	1,067,411	428,731	· ·	498,182	-	1842
	558	110,864	564	110,026	685,647	9,639	72,989		-		1,550,544	1,172,320	350,891		369,490		1843
	417	87,539	569	109,242	645,344	83,511	57,493			•	931,260	1,128,115	310,953	- :-	345,584		1844
ļ	597	105,352	614	103,961	1,009,242	102,746	96,804	- •	-		1,233,854	1,555,986	366,687		292,769	•	1845
	767	141,467	754	134,998	1,019,985	28,107	70,126				1,630,522	1,481,539	352,778		290,092		1846
	878	154,904	933	168,664	1,272,118	108,186	80,528		-		1,982,023	1,870,046	396,260		413,073		1847
	996	199,304	945	187,322	1,240,144	140,579	68,969				1,556,550	1,830,368	396,863	•	460,531		1848
İ	898	218,967	907	214,056	1,238,559	240,932	45,468	•		4,593	1,793,420	1,891,270	575,692		516,533	•	1849
	976	234,215	1,014	263,849	1,614,241	300,721	29,368			15,558	2,078,338	2,399,580	575,794	57,917	567,165	•	1850
	553	153,002	503	139,020	828,302	114,168	25,877	144,120	468,336	12,027	1,563,931	1,796,912	406,056	80,642	444,108	•	1851
	721	197,366	701	175,960	676,815	146,811	34,562	818,751	2,660,946	109,951	1,900,436	4,604,034	537,961	144.176	600,322		1852
	1,048	336,852	1,061	341,540	999,896	134,708	25,490	548,052	1,781,172	81,078	6,342,397	4,523,346	828,725	158,752	632,621	50,000	1853
	1,058	376,927	1,112	409,489	1,181,956	164,256	28,155	237,910	773,209	101,75%	5,981,063	4,050,126	1,004,467	234,680	966,569	170,000	1854
	1,152	353,323	1,185	362,482	1,078,017	123,255	20,770	171,367	651,594	58,893	4,668,519	2,884,130	800,989	859,721	886,724	788,300	1855
	1,143	321,679	1,219	336,113	1,303,070	137,202	25,355	184,600	689,174	65,730	5,460,971	3,430,880	1,130,014	856,539	1,146,468	688,666	1856
	1,100	351,413	1,204	377,147	1,275,067	82,134	32,306	175,950	674,477	45,960	6,729,408	4,011,952	1,185,562	345,575	1,104,995	438,333	1857
	1,141	348,984	1,254	366,825	1,126,486	53,186	1,450	286,798	1,104,174	89,200	6,059,366	4,186,277	1,379,675	76,776	1,209,796	360,770	1858
	1,250	363,121	1,299	387,015	1,458,005	37,275	532	329,363	1,259,127	132,984	6,597,053	4,768,019	1,522,668	816,822	1,425,028	433,138	1859
	1,424	427,835	1,438	431,484	1,123,699	28,794	136	1	1,462,772	183,761	7,519,285	5,072,020	1,319,779	560,729	1,321,724	726,231	1860
	1,327	366,236	1,391	379,460	1,396,426	60,816		470,034	1,808,567	160,965	6,391,555	5,594,839	1,448,610	394,457	1,540,005	433,224	1861
		l		·		·			L	<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L		<u> </u>	Ь

^{||} The value of the produce of the Fisheries was not included in 1828.



Price of land in 1825, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre.

Price of land in 1825, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per acre.

The minimum price of land was 5s. per acre from 1832 to 1840; 12s. per acre, 1840-2; (20s. in Port Phillip, in 1841): 20s. per acre from 1843 to present time.

Number of acres alineated to the end of 1861, 7,338,539 acres.

Number of acres unalineated, about 199,661,000 acres.

In 1822, 3, 4, 5, the accounts were kept in Spanish dollars and British money. Generally in Spanish dollars.

Transportation ceased in 1840.

The return of the Revenue and Expenditure previous to 1850 cannot be accurately ascertained. In addition to the above Expenditure, the Imperial Government paid large sums for the maintenance of Convicts and Military.

Gold discovered in May 1851.

The expenditure for loans previous to 1853 cannot be shown.

The General Revonue column exhibits the gross sum collected.

QUEENS-LAND. No. 15.

QUEENSLAND.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 53.) My Lord Duke, Government House, Brisbane, Queensland,

August 24, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Statistical Register uf Queensland for 1861. Prefixed is the Report of the Registrar-General, which will, I presume, be published in the annual parliamentary "Blue Book," exhibiting the condition of the Colonies.

This Report is so full, and yet so concise, that I need only solicit attention to the proofs which it contains of the remarkable progress and prosperity of this young Colony.

I have, &c

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(Signed) G. F. BOWEN.

&c. &c. &c.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT on the STATISTICAL REGISTER for 1861.

Registrar-General's Office, Brisbane, July 14, 1862.

To the Honorable Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Esq., Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, "The Statistical Register of Queensland for the year ending the 31st December 1861," which I exceedingly regret not having been able to prepare in time to be laid before Parliament during its recent session.

- 2. The changes in the affairs of this young Colony are so rapid that returns nearly 18 months old, which these will be by the time they are laid before Parliament in the session of 1863, lose much of their usefulness, and nearly all their interest to the general reader. It is also desirable as a matter of economy that they should be ready for the Legislature on its assembling in April for the usual annual session. The labour and expense of compiling and printing returns called for might often be avoided if the Annual Register for the preceding year were at hand for reference.
- 3. Presuming that you will admit the truth of these remarks, I beg most respectfully to point out to you that in former years the Colonial Statistics were compiled, under the name of "Blue Book Returns," in the office of the Colonial Secretary. The returns supplying the necessary materials for their compilation were furnished by the different Government departments, or collected by the police in compliance with circular requisitions addressed to them from that office; and those requisitions naturally met with the attention paid by the public servants of the Colony to all documents proceeding from that source. The Annual Register, compiled by the Registrar General, is now substituted for the "Blue Book Returns;" but no adequate means having hitherto been taken to ensure attention to his demands for information, the answers, I regret to say, have been too often delayed. To remedy this inconvenionce, is the first step necessary to provide for the earlier appearance of the "Register," and I am glad to know that energetic measures will be adopted in the future with that view.
- 4. My Report on the Statistics of the Colony for the year 1860, being the first document of the kind published in Queensland, and appearing so soon after its foundation, I thought it permissible, and indeed advisable, to diverge in it a trifle beyond the bounds usually assigned as those within which the enquiries of the statist should be confined, and I ventured to say a few words relating to this new Colony's geographical position, and recently established form of Government. On the present occasion I see no reason for such digression, and have therefore confined my remarks strictly to the subject under consideration, namely, the statistical records of the Colony. Even with this circumscribed field, so much has the matter swelled in bulk, I have found it difficult to keep within reasonable bounds, and many subjects of interest are either of necessity passed over entirely or alluded to in a very cursory manner.
- 5. I must here congratulate the Colony on the receipt by his Excellency the Governor, of Her Majesty's supplementary commission, extending the north-western boundary of Queensland from the

141st to the 138th meridian of east longitude. The Surveyor General has made a careful calculation of the present area of the Colony, and the result is, in round numbers, as follows:—

Queensland.

AREA of QUEENSLAND.

East of longitude 141° - - - 560,000 square miles. Between 141° and 138°, or the late extension - 118,600 ,,

Total - - 678,600 ,,

OCCUPIED COUNTRY.

Approximate area of country occupied by pastoral stations - 195,000

SEABOARD of QUEENSLAND.

Point Danger to Cape York - - - 1,550 miles.
Cape York to longitude 141° - - - 475 ,
Longitude 141° to 138° - - - 225 ,

Total - - - 2,250 ,

6. It will be seen from the above figures that Queensland is by far the most extensive of the British Colonies. It possesses an area nearly double the area of Canada, and, if compared with European States, is one half larger than England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, and Spain, all added together; it is in fact nearly equal in area to one fifth of the area of the whole of Europe and its dependencies. Pastoral occupation has already spread over a surface twice as large as that of the British Isles; and it is annually advancing onward at a rate which will soon place our stockholders on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

7. To judge correctly of the progress the Colony has made in any given period of time, it is necessary to have at hand the means of comparing it with some previous period in its history of similar duration, and, still better, to be able to compare it with other colonies; but as the means of making these comparisons may not be accessible to the larger number of general readers, even if they were inclined to take the trouble of making calculations for themselves, I have endeavoured in the most concise manner to supply this deficiency, and to draw their attention to some of the more striking facts which prominently suggest themselves on making a comparison of the last two years, 1860 and 1861. For this purpose, I have compiled in this report a number of comparative tables, marked alphabetically from A to U inclusive, which I think will afford sufficient material, for those who are desirous of extending further their enquiries, to multiply their comparisons to any extent they please. I have, on the other hand, confined the Annual Register, of which this Report may be considered as only the preface, strictly to the statistics of last year, without comment or comparison. It consists of 88 tables, numbered consecutively, which will, I hope, be found to contain all the information required by the Secretary of State, and, in addition, a large quantity of details on a variety of subjects intimately connected with the progress of Queensland, and of value to all those persons who are interested in the welfare of Her Majesty's youngest Colony; which, however, is the most extensive of all in point of territory, and already in the third year of its separate existence ranks ninth in point of revenue and importance among the forty-eight (48) dependencies of the Crown. For there are now only eight colonies entitled to take precedence of Queensland in this respect, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, Canada, South Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, while it is easy to foresee that in a very few yea

8. The first table to which I beg to draw attention is that marked No. II. in the Register, showing the state of the Electoral Rolls in the several Electorates at the revision in March 1861. The following table, marked A, giving the means of comparison between the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, and also between the number of electors and adult males on the 7th April 1861, will, I think, afford all the information on this interesting and important subject I have been able to collect.

9. A very cursory glance at it is requisite to perceive that the proportion of electors to adult males in the different constituencies is most unequal. Thus, the Leichhardt, with a male adult population of 751 in 1861, could boast of only 35 enrolled electors, whilst the Western Downs, with an adult male population of 278, possessed 395 enrolled electors, and Ipswich, with 806 male adults, returns an electoral roll with 940 names on it; so that in some of the electorates, under the present imperfect system of registration and revision, there are actually more electors than adult males. The total adult male population of the Colony was, on the 7th April 1861, 10,975; out of these 5,359 were on the roll, that is, about one half. If we divide the electorates into two classes, those in which the town interest prevails, and those in which the country interest is dominant, we find that the town electorates possess the largest share of electors; for whereas in April 1861 they contained an adult male population of 3,676 persons, the electors on the roll at the same time numbered 2,618, that is, more than two thirds were electors; in the electorates consisting of both town and country, the numbers at the same date were 2,474 adult males, 949 electors, that is, rather more than three eighths were electors, whilst in the country constituencies the numbers were, adult males, 4,825 electors, 1,717, not quite six seventeenths being electors, or in other words, the proportions were, in the towns, 71 electors to 100 adult males; in the mixed constituencies, 28 electors to 100 adult males; in the country constituencies, 35 electors to 100 adult males. Several blanks, I am sorry to say, will be seen in the following table, the necessary information not having been supplied.

QUEENS-LAND.

A.

Comparative Return of Electors on the Roll in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862.

Name of Electo	Name of Electorates.			elec	o. of enro tors in M each yea	arch of	Freeho	o. of olders in year.	ncrease in No. of Electors between 1860 and 1861.	ncrease in No. of Electors between 1861 and 1862.	Increase per cent. in the two years 1860 to 1862.	Adult Males, 7th April 1861.
		٤		1860.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	Increase Elector 1860 an	Increase Elector 1861 an	Increase in the 1860 t	Adult 7th Apri
Brisbane, North ,, South Burnett - Downs, Eastern ,, Western ,, Norther Drayton & Toov Fortitude Valle Ipswich Leichhardt Maranoa Moreton, East ,, West Port Curtis Warwick - Wide Bay -	n n voomb y		Town and	120 140 107 272 168 220 256 908 151 103 561	820 135 192 130 395 185 248 296 940 35 132 642 696 315 179 219	982 152 170 140 403 403 390 317 1,174 64 162 660 1,108 437 *200 216	252 100 26 71 54 77 173 214 605 3 12 444 218 †	275 110 33 79 † 78 276 226 641 9 12 468 638 222 †	140 15 52 23 123 17 28 40 32 ‡116 29 81 138 87 24	162 17 ‡22 10 8 218 142 21 234 29 30 18 412 122 *21 ‡3	44·26 26·66 21·43 30·84 48·16 139·88 77·27 23·83 29·29 —————————————————————————————————	176 1,075 724 278 588 881 297 806 751 653 756 1,071
Total		20	Country	4,790	5,359	6,978			569	1,419	46.21	10,975

^{*} This is only surmise, no Returns having been received.

Executive and Legislative.

Tables iii. to ix.

10. The tables under these heads are seven in number, and give the names of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly, and the dates of their appointments or election; also detailed statements of the Parliamentary business of the Session. Amongst the most important Acts of the Session of 1861 are, "An Act to amend the Constitution of the Supreme Court of Queensland, and to provide for the better Administration of Justice;" "An Act to simplify the Laws relating to the Transfer and Encumbrance of Freehold and other Interests in Land," the "Audit Act;" and the "Municipalities Amendment Act." Of these, that which most immediately affects the general public, is "The Real Property Act of 1861." The easy and inexpensive system of transferring or of otherwise dealing with land, which it introduces, has added considerably to the value of that description of property; those whom it most benefits are the holders of small portions, or those who propose subdividing into small portions. All land alienated by the Crown subsequently to the 1st January 1862 is subject to the provisions of this Act, and can only be transferred or dealt with in accordance with them. In the case of land alienated by the Crown before the 1st January 1862 it is optional with the owner to bring it under the provisions of this Act. The system is based on that introduced by Mr. Torrens in South Australia.

the owner to bring it under the provisions of this Act. The system is based on that introduced by Mr. Torrens in South Australia.

11. The Session of Parliament of 1861, being the second of the first Parliament of Queensland, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 30th April 1861, and was prorogued on the 13th of August. During this time the Legislative Assembly sat fifty days, for an average of rather more than four hours each day: twenty-seven public and two private bills were introduced, of which twenty public and two private received the Royal assent, seven public being dropped or otherwise disposed of.

12. By the Appropriation Act (the last of the Session) the following sums were voted:—

						£		d.
Supplementary fo	r the service of	the year 1859	-	-	-	2,213	12	11
,,	,,	1860	-	-	-	10,556	17	7
"	••	1861	-	•	-	30,032	1	6
For the service of	the year 1862		- `	-		204,032	5	10
	ר	Total voted	•	-	•	246,834	17	10

^{13.} The following table, marked B, will be useful for reference, as it shows at a glance the total amounts voted for the service of each year since the foundation of the Colony, and the particular Act by which they have been appropriated.



[†] No Returns.

[‡] A diminution.

QUEENS-LAND.

В.

RETURN of AMOUNTS VOTED by the Parliament of Queensland for the service of each year since the foundation of the Colony.

No. of Act of Parliament.	For which year's service.	Amount of each separate appropriation.	Total appropriated for each year.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
25th Victoria, No. 20 -	1859	2,213 12 11	*2,213 12 11	. Only for the month of
24th Victoria, No. 8 -	1860	137,134 0 0)	,	December, 1859.
24th Victoria, No. 17 -	1860	16,835 0 0	164,525 17 7	
25th Victoria, No. 20 -	1860	10,556 17 7	,	
24th Victoria, No. 17 -	1861	203,973 0 0	004.00# 3 0	
25th Victoria, No. 20 -	1861	30,032 1 6	2 34,005 1 6	
25th Victoria, No. 20 -	1862	204,032 5 10	204,032 5 10	

^{14.} In addition to the above appropriations, an Act of Parliament was passed (25th Victoria, No. 3), authorizing the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to raise, by way of loan secured on the consolidated revenue of the Colony, any sum or sums of money not exceeding 123,800*l*. 1s., to be expended on immigration and on certain permanent works. 70,000*l*. worth of debentures, bearing six per cent. interest, were accordingly sold, and produced the sum of 73,300*l*.;* vide Auditor General's Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, No. lxxvi.

C.

The following Table shows the Comparative Amounts voted for the Services of the Principal Heads of Expenditure for the two years 1861 and 1862.

	1861.	1862.	Remarks.
Education	£ 10,000 16,855	£ 11,000 *2,865	* £22,000 additional by Loan Act, 25th Vict. No. 3, for the service of the year 1862, vide Table No. LXXVIII.
Police, including Native Police Administration of Justice, Gaol, and Sheriff Customs Post Office and Conveyance of Mails Harbours, Lighthouses, Pilotage Survey Office Crown Lands ditto, and sale of	6,763 15,041 4,233	39,478 12,229 6,769 16,208 4,781 19,358 9,662	† Largely supplemented by Loan Act, vide 25th Vict. No. 3.
Public Works	30,490	†42,750	2201, 1100 207011 1100 2110

Municipalities.

Tables liii. to lv.

^{15.} It will be seen, on reference to the Tables relating to this subject, that a large increase has taken place in the number of these institutions; whereas at the time of the compilation of the last annual register only two towns, Brisbane and Ipswich, had incorporated themselves, there are now six municipal corporations in existence.

Name.		When established.	Constitution.			186	81.		
·				Reve	nue,		Expendi	ture.	
Brisbane - Ipswich Warwick - Toowoomba Maryborough Rockhampton	, , , , , ,	13th October 1859 - 3rd March 1860 - 25th May 1861 - 1st December 1860 - 23rd March 1861 - 25th February 1861 -	Mayor and eight aldermen """ """ No returns. Mayor and five aldermen -	£ 4,477 4,890 455 1,333	19 0 5 19	5 0 0	£ 14,788 6,093 100 1,187		3 9 0 9

^{*} Norz.—The remainder have been sold during the course of the current year at such prices as show how good the credit of the Colony must be.

16. Extensive improvements have already been effected in the streets and thoroughfares of those towns in which corporations have been sufficiently long in existence to have been able to get to work. The example has not been thrown away, and will no doubt be largely imitated by many other towns and districts of the Colony. The amount of work, however, arising from the unformed state of the streets in all the towns in the Colony is believed to exceed so far the revenues of the several municipalities that their funds have been each year supplemented by grants from the public purse, either in the shape of money or lands.

Climate.

Tables lxxviii. to lxxxvi.

17. A very complete series of tables, nine in number, compiled by the Meteorological Observer, will be found in this Register. It is to be hoped that many years will not be allowed to pass before similar observations shall be made at the several other towns of the Colony, both on the seaboard and in the interior. The climate varies so much that observations taken at Brisbane would only serve to mislead

at any place one hundred miles in the interior.

18. The value of these observations depends so much upon a correct knowledge of the altitude and general character of the place of observation, and also of the description of instruments made use of,

that the following memoranda, kindly furnished by the Observer, will be read with interest:

"METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at BRISBANE during the year 1861. Latitude 27° 5' S., Longitude 153° east. Height above the sea, 70 feet.

"Memoranda.—The observations are taken three times every day, at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m., local time, and as near as practicable in the form used at the Royal Engineer's observatories, as recommended to be adopted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"The instruments are supplied by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, and, having been carefully compared with the Greenwich Standards, have been found so accurate as to require in most cases no correction

for index error. They are as follows:—

"Barometer with attached Thermometer.—The scale is of brass, and terminates in a fine ivory point within the glass cistern. Under the cistern is an adjusting screw, by means of which the surface of the mercury may be raised or depressed as required. The Vernier gives readings to 002 of an inch.

"Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers, for determining the temperature of the air, and of evaporation in

the shade, whence are deduced the temperature of the dew-point and the humidity of the air.
"Negretti and Zambra's Self-registering Maximum Thermometer, for determining the highest daily temperature in the shade.

"Solar Radiation Thermometer, of the same construction as the preceding, with a blackened bulb, for determining the greatest effect of the direct rays of the sun.

"Rutherford's Minimum Thermometer, for determining the lowest temperature in the shade.

"Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer, similar to Rutherford's Minimum Thermometer, for determining

the lowest temperature on the ground.

- "Rain Gauge.—This instrument consists of two parts; the lowest is a cylindrical vessel to contain the water, the upper is a cylinder fitting the lower, and closed at the top by an inverted cone; this cone terminates in a small tube bent upwards so as always to contain a drop of water, by which means evaporation is prevented. There is also a graduated glass measure which determines the quantity of rain fallen, to the hundredth of an inch.
- "The Wet and Dry Bulb, and the Maximum and Minimum Shade Thermometers are mounted on a stand similar, though with some additions, to that known as the Greenwich Stand.
- "The Solar Radiation Thermometer is so placed, four or five inches from the ground, as to be exposed to the full force of the sun's rays, and at the same time to be uninfluenced by reflected heat, and protected from the wind.

"The Terrestrial Radiation Thermometer is supported on two forked sticks close to the ground, but

not touching or overshadowed by the grass.

"All the thermometers, except the two last mentioned, have their bulbs about four feet six inches

from the ground.

"The information contained in the tables are as follows:-the first is a general monthly abstract of The next gives the maximum temperature of the air on each day during the year, and the one following, the daily minimum temperature. From these two last has been calculated the daily range of temperature, and which comprises the next table. The daily maximum temperature in the sun, and the minimum temperature near grass, for each day during the year, follow.

"The next table gives the rain fall of each day, and the last, the direction of wind blowing at each

time of observation.

"The evaporation, as determined by actual measurement for each month of the year, has been appended. The instrument used for the purpose was constructed in Sydney under the direction of Rev. W. Scott, the astronomer. It consists of a cylinder containing water, provided with a metallic pointer, on which is a scale marked to inches and tenths; this is raised or depressed by a screw, and is read with a Vernier like the barometer.

> "FREDERICK JAMES BARTON, Observer."

From the tables above referred to February appears to have been the hottest month of the year; the mean height of the thermometer for that month, in the shade at 3 p.m., was 83° 9, the mean maximum in the sun was 111°4. The highest in the sun was, in the month of March, 123°3. The hottest day of the year, 5th March, the maximum temperature of the air was 99° 7; the coldest month of the year was July, the mean height of the thermometer in the shade, at 3 p.m., having been 64°3; showing



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therefore a difference of 19°6 in the average temperature of the hottest and coldest months in the

shade at 3 p.m.

19. The coldest day of the year was the first of August, when the minimum temperature of the air was 37°, showing therefore a difference of 62°7 between the maximum of the hottest and the minimum of the coldest days of the year. The day which showed the greatest range in the temperature of the air was the 28th September, when it reached 36°7. In the hot weather the prevailing winds were from the south and round by the east to the N.N.E.; in the cold weather, northerly, westerly, and south-westerly winds prevailed; thus in February, the hottest month, at 9 A.M. the wind blew for 25 days from the south, or points to the eastward of south, and only six days from the other points; in July, the coldest month, it blew at the same hour only five days from the south and easterly points, and 25 days from the north and westerly.

20. The Rain Table, No. lxxxiv., gives 69.49 inches as the total fall last year. This quantity will, I think, prove to be beyond the average. Compared with the average fall in London (24.55 inches) it certainly seems very large; but if we turn to the Evaporation Table, No. lxxxvi., we shall find that it does not much exceed the total amount of evaporation for the year, namely, 61.793. My space will not permit me to refer at greater length to these valuable tables, from which much interesting information

may be collected.

Social.

Tables xxiii. to xxvi.

21. The Second Annual Report on the Vital Statistics of the Colony, which I had the honour to forward to you on the 21st March 1862, renders it hardly necessary that I should again enter at any length on that subject, and I shall therefore, for the use of those persons who may not have had access to the above document, only repeat a few of the more prominent facts.

22. A census of the population was taken on the 7th April 1861, and the population of the Colony was found to number on that day 30,059 souls, namely 18,121 males, 11,938 females. Taking this as the groundwork, the population of the 31st December 1860 would be 29,074 souls, namely 17,427 males, 11,647 females; and on the 31st December 1861 it would be 34,367 souls, namely 20,811 males, 13,556 females. The year's increase has therefore been 5,293 souls, namely 3,384 males, 1,909 females. The increase has therefore been at the rate of 18.21 per cent.; of this per-centage of increase 15.03 per cent. arose from the excess of arrivals over departures, and the remaining 3.18 per cent. is accounted for by the excess of births over deaths. The Population Table for the year 1861 is followed by three tables of births, marriages, and deaths. The above numbers are exclusive of the aborigines.

23. The following table, marked D, compares the births of the two years 1860 and 1861 in each registration district. The proportion of births in 1860 to the whole population of 31st December of that year was 4.25; in 1861 it fell to a proportion of 4.11 to the whole population of 31st December.

D. Births.

			1860.			1861.			per	Proportion of Females to	Proportion of Females to
District.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase,	Increase p	each 100 Males born in the year 1860.	each 100 Males born in the year 1861.
Brisbane -		209	173	382	248	206	454	72	19.63	82.77	83.06
Ipswich -	-	167	163	330	154	174	328	a din	inution	97.60	112.99
Warwick -	-	63	61	124	61	60	121	d	lo.	96*82	98.36
Drayton -	-	49	61	110	74	68	142	32	29·10	124 · 49	91.89
Dalby -	-	40	43	83	5 3	35	88	5	6.05	107°50	66.04
Condamine	-	15	16	31	18	27	45	14	77.77	106.66	150.00
Gayndah -	-	39	20	59	46	40	86	27	45.76	51.29	86.86
Maryborough	-	22	20	42	30	30	60	18	42.86	90.90	100.00
Taroom -	-	6	4	10	8	10	18	8	80.00	66.66	125*00
Port Curtis	-	7	5	12	12	5	17	5	41.66	71°43	41.66
Rockhampton	-	29	24	53	35	29	64	11	20.75	82.76	82.86
Kennedy -	-				_	_		_	_		
Total -	-	646	590	1,236	739	684	1,423	187	15.13	91.61	92.56

24. The following table, marked E, shows the respective number of marriages registered in every district during the two years 1860 and 1861, and the religious rites according to which they were solemnized.

E.
MARRIAGES.

				MAR	RIAGES	•					
Year and District. 🖁	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independent.	Baptists.	Lutheran.	Congregational.	Registration Office.	Total,	Total, 1861.
1860, Brisbane	19 19 21 10 1 8 10 13 11 1 3 2 5 2 3 — 4 1 4	13 18 27 32 1 2 1 1 5 3 4	10 20 8 14 16 11 4 1	8 16 20 11 2 	2 1	9 12 1	3 4	9 16 2 2 — 12 8 1 1 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	2 5 2 2 3 2 3 7 1 1 2 1 1 8 10 7 5 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	73 -82 -23 -31 -8 -4 -19 -17 -5 -1 -15	
Total, 1860 -	57	47	46	30	1	12	3	24	58	278	
Total, 1861 -	80	61	47	27	2	16	5	30	51	_	320*

^{*} One unspecified in Brisbane being added.

F. Deaths.

		1860.			1861.			Increase per cent.	Num amo since 1	Number remaining alive of		
District.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males,	Females. Total. Increase.		1860.	1861.	Total.	those born since 1st January 1860.		
Brisbane	89	59	148	99	45	144 {	of	inution 4	32	42	74	762
Ipswich	56	36	92	72	36	108		17·39	١ .	44	64	594
Warwick	36 31	17 11	58 42	11 43	17 9	28 { 52	1	25 23·81	$\begin{cases} 12 \\ 9 \end{cases}$	8 16	20 25	225
Drayton Dalby	19	14	33	17	11	28 {	A dim	inution	} 4	10	14	227 157
Condamine	14 21	6 3	20	13 31	7	20	_	f 5) 5	4	9	67
Gayndah Maryborough -	9	6	24 15	10	4 4	35 14 {		45·83 inution 1	$\left.\begin{array}{c}4\\2\end{array}\right.$	9 4	13 6	132 96
Taroom	6	1	7	14	2	16	9	128 · 57	2	4	6	22
Port Curtis -	7	-	7	7	_	7	0		2	2	4	25
Rockhampton - Kennedy	33	4	37	34 6	8 —	42 6	<u>5</u>	13.21	3	7	10	107
Total	321	157	478	356	143	499	21	4.39	95	150	245	2,414

^{25.} The following table gives the number of deaths registered in each district of the Colony for two years ending 31st December 1861, distinguishing between the sexes; and also the number of deaths which have taken place among those born since the 1st January 1860.

QUEENS-

LAND.

26. From the above it appears that there occurred in the year 1861, 35 deaths to each 100 births; that 92 females were born to each 100 males; that 38 females died to each 100 males; that 51.93 of the total births were males; that 71.54 of the total deaths were males; that 41.34 of the total increase are males; and 58.66 of the total increase are females; the increase of females is, therefore, 17.32 per cent. greater than that of the males. In Brisbane, 220 per cent. of the population died in 1861; in London in 1859 a little more than 2 per cent. of the population died; this similarity is remarkable.

27. The following table is given to enable a comparison to be drawn between the infantine mortality

of the two years, 1860 and 1861.

G. DEATHS OF CHILDREN.

					1860.			1861.	
	District.			Below 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total below 5 years.	Below 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	Total below 5 years.
Brisbane	•	•	-	68	10	78	. 59	9	68
Ipswich	-	-	-	40	10	50	48	3	51
Warwick -	-	-	-	21	6	27	8	1	9
Drayton -	-	-	-	12	1	13	16	1 .	17
Dalby -	-	-	-	12	1	13	10	2	12
Condamine	-	-	-	3	_	3	4	1	5 .
Gayndah	<u>-</u>	•	-	8	1	9	9	_	9
Maryborough	-	-	-	4	_	4	4	2	6
Taroom -	-	-	-	2	_	2	4	_	4
Port Curtis	-	-	-	3	_	3	2		2
Rockhampton	-	-	-	6	-	6	5	_	5
Kennedy -	-	-	•	_		_	_	_	_
	Total	-	-	179	29	208	169	19	188

Immigration.

28. This subject is in close connection with the preceding. It appears by table No. xxvII. that 799 assisted immigrants, of whom 420 were males, and 379 females, arrived direct from England during the course of last year.

29. The ships, table No. xxvIII., were the "Mangerton," 993 tons, and the "Persia," 1,684 tons; the former chartered at the rate of 15l. 12s. 3d. per statute adult, the latter of 15l. 14s. 11d. per statute adult.

The annual local expenditure of the Immigration Office was The amount paid on account of the shipping expenses of the above	2,087		
immigrants	11,196	17	2
Total	13,284	13	2

This expenditure was at the rate of 16l. 12s. 6d. per statute adult, but does not include the expenses of the department in England and on the continent of Europe.

30. The amount of emigration remittances received under the regulations of 10th August 1857 was 963L, and the amount received for land orders was 12,667L; the total sum therefore paid to the Colonial Treasury to assist in bringing out immigrants to the Colony was 13,630%.

Education.

Tables xxxi. to xxxv.

31. In consequence of an Act, 24 Vict. No. 6, passed in the month of September 1860, intituled "An Act to provide for primary Education in Queensland," great changes have taken place with regard to education. In the year 1860, eleven schools received aid from the Government; the average number of children attending was 757, and the money granted amounted to 8071. 10s. G

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Queensland. 32. In 1861, one of those schools was placed under the Board of General Education, and became a non-vested school according to the Act; of the other two, some for want of funds were discontinued, the others have been with difficulty maintained. The following may be considered a tolerably correct statement of the average attendance at these schools on the 31st December 1861.

Where situated,	Denomination.			Number of attending.	Total.
			Males,	Females.	
Fortitude Valley	Church of England -	-	62	61	123
Brisbane	,, -	-	52	38	90
South Brisbane	,, -	-	46	46	92
Ipswich	,, -	-	24	18	42
Toowoomba	,, -	-	34	28	62
	Total -	-	218	191	409

33. The next table shows the average number of children attending the vested and non-vested schools, the Government expenditure and cost per head for education, and gives a comparison between the years 1860 and 1861.

	Numl Sch	per of pols.	Averag attend	e daily lance.	Gove	1	Average Cost per head to Government.						
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.		186		1860).	1861.		
					£ s.	d.	£	s. d.	£	ε.	d.	£ s.	d.
Vested	3.	10	306	852	2,479 16	8	*4,948	13 7	8	2	03	5 16	13
Non-vested -	_	1	-	43	_		90	0 0		_		2 1	101
Denominational	11	-	757	_	819 3 0		_	1	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	-		

^{*} In addition to this sum, grants in aid of building schools have been made during the year to the extent of 5,700l., exclusive of the sum to be expended on the Normal School.

34. The average cost per head in 1861 of scholars attending the vested schools is less than it was in the previous year; still it is considerably larger than the average amount per head granted in 1860 to the denominational schools.

35. In my last Report I stated that, "with the exception of Sunday and private day schools of an "elementary character, there was, as far as I could then learn, no private boys school, and only one girls school in the Colony." The same cannot happily be said now. Although the number of private schools has not much increased, the average attendance of children instructed in them has advanced from 827 to 1,134; there is also a manifest improvement in the character of some of these schools. The Sisters of Mercy at Brisbane have established a school, where girls of all denomination are taught, and, in addition to the ordinary course of an English education, they are instructed, if they desire it, at a small expense, in music, French, drawing, and other accomplishments. There are also three private grammar schools for boys, and several girls schools, where a liberal education is given. I regret to find that some of the heads of the private schools are disinclined to give any information about them, considering such inquiry as inquisitorial and unwarrantable. I think that more enlarged views on a subject of such real national importance would better become those who, as instructors of the young, profess to impart liberal ideas to the rising generation. If the returns from each school were published separately, and critical remarks were made about them, then the information required might justly be withheld, but there can exist no good reason for acting thus when private interests are respected. It is hoped that in future all will assist in the dissemination of useful and interesting information.

36. The total number of children instructed last year in the various schools throughout the Colony was 2,438.

At vested schools -		-		-		-		-		-		-	852
Non-vested ditto	-		-		-		-		-		-	-	43
Denominational ditto		-		-		-		-		-		-	409
Private ditto -	-		-		-		-		-		-	-	1,134
													2,438
												_	

Crime.

QUEENS-LAND.

Tables xliii. and xliv.

37. I had occasion in my last annual Register to advert to the comparatively small amount of crime, and it is my pleasing duty again to draw attention to the same fact, at least so far as regards the more serious class of offences. The following is a return of all trials which have occurred during the last serious class of offences. three years.

H.

Y	ear.		Acquitted.	Guilty.	Total tried.	Proportion of tried to Population.	Proportion of guilty to Population.
1859	•	-	22	35	57	•23	•14
1860	-	-	11	30	41	•14	·10
1861	•	-	19	24	43	·13	.07

38. From the above it will be seen that a regular diminution for the last three years has taken place in the number of both trials and convictions before the Supreme Court of the Colony.

39. Of the convictions in the year 1861, eleven were for offences against person, and thirteen for offences against property; the extreme sentence of the law was carried out on the person of one criminal convicted of rape.

40. I regret that the same good reason for congratulation does not exist in the case of minor criminal offences adjudicated on by the Magisterial Courts of Petty Sessions. The following table shows a large increase, centesimal as well as numerical.

		Taken int	o Custody.			Conv	icted.		la l	
Year.	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkards and Vagrants.	Total taken into Custody.	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Total taken into Custody.	Total convicted.	Committed for Trial.	Discharged.
1860 1861	475 497	219 361	71 <i>5</i> 1,187	1,409 2,045	297 356	94 201	565 1,043	956 1,600	84 99	453 346
Numerical Increase -	22	142	472	636	59	107	478	644	15	
Increase per cent	4.63	64.84	66.01	45.14	19.86	113.83	84.60	67:36	17.85	·

41. It will be observed that the large increase shown above arises principally from greater drunken-41. It will be observed that the large increase shown above arises principally from greater drunkenness, and a larger number of petty offences against property, that is, petty larceny and pilferings. Our population having increased 18-21 per cent., it appears that the centesimal proportion of convictions for offences against person are pretty nearly the same in each year; but for convictions for offences against property, the centesimal proportion to the population has increased nearly 100 per cent., and for drunkards and vagrants nearly 70 per cent.

42. The total number of persons taken into custody was 2,045; that is, about one in every sixteen of the whole population, man, woman, and child, has been in the hands of the police during the year 1861; but if we had the means of obtaining the necessary information, we should doubtless find the same individual figuring in the police reports time after time, and that the real number of individual offenders would be far smaller than the above.

offenders would be far smaller than the above.

43. In 1860, the proportion of persons convicted to the numbers taken into custody, was as 1 to

each 1.47; in 1861, the proportion was as 1 to each 1.28.

44. The above returns leave, I fear, little room to doubt that petty offences against property, drunkenness, and vagrancy are on the increase. But I believe that this increase is not in truth quite drunkenness, and vagrancy are on the increase. But I believe that this increase is not in truth quite so large as it appears, and that it is in some measure attributable to greater facilities being afforded for prosecutions, and to increased efficiency in the police. Many petty offences escape punishment, even when detected, because criminal proceedings involve one and possibly two long and expensive journeys for the prosecutor and witnesses. The new Courts of Petty Sessions which have been established, and the increased efficiency given to the police, by the appointment of Stipendiary Police Magistrates, are no doubt producing their effect and increasing the amount of detected crime.

45. Reference to table No. XLIV. shows the state of education among those taken into custody. I

45. Reference to table No. XLIV. shows the state of education among those taken into custody. am happy to say that these returns have been much better collected than in the former year. It appears that out of a total number of 2,045 taken into custody, 577 can neither read or write, 331 can read but not write, while 1,137 can both read and write. Secular education and morality do not seem **G** 2

QUEEN S-LAND.

necessarily to go hand in hand, for whilst 28.21 per cent. of those taken into custody could neither read or write, 55.59, or more than one-half, could do both.

46. Out of the total number taken into custody, 178 were females, that is rather more than eight

females to every hundred males.

47. Intimately connected with crime and its suppression, is the subject of prison accommodation and discipline. There is but one gaol in the Colony. A full return of the number of prisoners, their ages, employments, offences, and sanitary condition, will be found in tables No. xli. and xliii. This gaol (erected by the Government of New South Wales before the separation of Queensland), contains nothing but separate cells, too small even for one prisoner. Their dimensions are 8 feet 7 inches by 7 feet 2 inches, and 6 feet wide. It has been laid down in England, that 10 feet by 10 feet, or a cube of 1,000 feet, is the smallest size admissable for a single cell, having a due regard for the health of the occupant, even in that cool climate. The total number of cells is one hundred and forty-four, divided into four wings of thirty-six cells each, each wing having a separate yard. One wing and yard is devoted to the wings of thirty-six cells each, each wing naving a separate yard. One wing and yard is devoted to the confinement of lunatics, a second wing and yard to the confinement of females (prisoners and lunatics all together), and there therefore remain two wings and two yards available for the imprisonment of male offenders, containing altogether seventy-two cells. For some time past there have always been more than this number of male prisoners, and consequently there have been male prisoners confined, as a common occurrence, in the same wing, and occupying during the day the same yard as the lunations and it has even been macrossory, on one or two eversions to put male prisoners is to the as a common occurrence, in the same wing, and occupying during the day the same yard as the lunatics; and it has even been necessary, on one or two occasions, to put male prisoners into the same wing with the female prisoners and lunatics. I need hardly point out, under the above circumstances, how utterly futile it is to make any attempt at the proper classification of the prisoners. Young and old, the thrice convicted felon, and the lad guilty of robbing an orchard, the murderer, and the servant who has broken his agreement, are all huddled together. Rreformation is I fear, under such crrcumstances, past hoping for. There is also another serious deficiency in the gaol. There is no hospital; any prisoner seriously indisposed is obliged to be therefore removed to the Brisbane Hospital, out of the custody of the Sheriff. In the possible, but, I trust, not very probable event of a contagious fever making its appearance, it is hard to say what would be done. It is certain, however, that the evils to which I have here called attention will, ere long, be remedied.

Colonial Banking Establishments.

Table xxxviii.

48. The Banking Establishments of Queensland are four in number, with head offices in the town of Brisbane; they are only branches of the following banks,—New South Wales Bank, Bank of Australasia, Union Bank of Australia, and the Australian Joint Stock Bank. In the table above referred to, the liabilities and assets of each of the above establishments is shown separately for each quarter of the year 1861; but as they are only returns of one branch of each bank, they do not give much real insight into their real position. In the following table (marked K.) I have grouped them all together, and given their total liabilities and assets at the termination of each quarter of each of the years 1860 and 1861, so as to give at a glance a general idea of their collective positions in each of those years. Comparing, for instance, the last quarter of each year, it appears that the-

Notes in circulation	n have	increase	ed at th	e rate of	f -	-	_	47.56	per cent.
Bills "	"	,,	,,	,,	-		-	81.92	,,,
Deposits "	,,	"	,,	"	-	-	_	12:34	"
Total Liabilities	"	>>	"	"	-	-	-	17.48	"
Coin and Bullion	,,	"	"	99	-	-	-	33.00	,,
Value of Landed			ated to				e of	31.01	"
Notes and Bills di	scount	ed have	increase	d at the	rate of	-	-	25.96	>>

QUEENS-LAND.

			Quarters of the Year.			- Liist Quarter -	, Cleans		Ē	I mira Quarter 4		Fourth Custers
	TABL		Year.		1860	1861	1860	1861	1860	1861	1860	1861
	g comparing		Notes in Circulation.	.b .s 3.	32,734 16 6	46,975 11 8	85,744 19 11	52,143 9 2	39,963 3 5	56,773 6 9	42,765 11 8	63,104 12 4
	the Positio	LIABILITIES.	Bills in Circulation.	£ s. d.	2,419 7 7	2,889 5 2.	2,596 7 10	3,451 3 7	7,920 3 3	8,617 13 0	2,473 18 11	4,499 17 5
	n of the Colc	ITIES.	Balances due to other Banks.	£ 8. d.	57,161 1 5	52 18 1	47 17 1	778 10 0	18 7 8	5,024 9 1	17 2 10	323 5 3
	nial Banking		Deposits.	£ 8. d.	166,574 10 6	310,842 6 3	182,435 4 5	267,291 16 8	286,337 5 0	266,700 10 9	286,917 1 4	322,310 5 5
	Establishme		Total Liabilities.	£ s. d.	258,889 16 0	360,760 1 2	220,824 9 3	323,724 9 5	284,238 19 4	932,115 19 1	882,173 14 9	390,238 0 4
K.	TABLE comparing the Position of the Colonial Banking Establishments at the Termination of each Quarter of the Years 1860 and 1861.		Coin.	£ s. d.	52,677 9 1	66,225 3 4	58,385 2 11	71,292, 1 7	61,289 13 10	78,869 2 2	63,843 6 7	84,916 8 6
	ermination		Bullion.	£ 8. d.	•	51 8 6 1	39 11 8	43 12 6 1	86 8 1 1	46 1 4 1	48 14 11 13,749 18	40 8 6 1
	of each Qu		Landed Property.	£ 8. d.	7,172 5 2	14,235 17 7	7,946 19 0	16,363 6 10	11,996 18 3	16,475 6 1	®	18,016 0 7
	arter of th	ASSETS.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	£ 8. d.	4,804 18 8	1,290 15 10	1,694 19 11	1,672 9 8	1,289 11 11	1,548 4 1	1,293 14 9	1,527 7 3
	e Years 180		Balances due from other Banks and Branches.	£ 8. d.	1,166 11 5	5,374 10 8	2,844 16 1	6,901 19 2	4,730 17 11	4,325 4 6	4,870 4 4	8,101 16 1
	30 and 1861		Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	.b .s 2.	390,250 8 9	558,895 5 5	420,138 16 4	504,818 1 4	472,537 11 4	590,304 7 10	490,860 2 5	618,315 18 1
٠			Total Assets.	£ s. d.	456,071 7 1	596,073 1 4	491,050 5 8	600,911_11 2	551,981 1 4	691,572 6 0	574,661 1 8	730,917 19 0

As an indication of increasing wealth the above is very satisfactory; so also are the Returns of the

QUEENS-LAND.

Moreton Bay Savings Bank. Table xl.

49. It appears that on the 31st December 1861 there were 242 depositors, with a total amount to their credit of 12,192l. 15s. 5d., that is an average of 5l. 7s. 8d. per head. The following table shows the progress of this institution from the first year of its existence; it seems to have advanced but slowly till the separation of the Colony, but to have taken a rapid stride since that event.

State	ements of D Year	eposits for Six rs.	Inte	erest paid to De Years	epositors for Six	Return for 1861, showing the Number of Depositors with approximate Amount of their Deposits on the 31st December 1681.
Year.	Deposit.	Amount.	Year.	Rate.	Amount.	Appropriate Amount of Deposit, Depositors,
1856	91	£ s. d. 1,569 1 0	1856	4 per cent.	£ s. d	£ s. d. £ 0 10 0 and under 16
1857	160	3,445 3 6	1857	5 "	81 17 9	1 0 0 and under 5 45
1858	140	3,818 11 0	1858	5 "	202 12 2	5 0 0 , 10 32
1859	140	2,876 7 8	1859	5 ,,	274 18 10	10 0 0 , 20 38
1860	222	4,046 17 11	1860	5 ,,	307 14 1	20 0 0 ,, 30 71
1861	426	8,818 4 10	1861	5 "	472 5 2	30 0 0 , 50 92
						50 0 0 ,, 80 49
						80 0 0 , 100 16
						100 0 0 ,, 120 14
						120 0 0 , 160 53
Total	1,179	24,574 5 11			1,353 9 2	426 Total

Industrial.

Tables L to li.

50. Manufactories can hardly be said to have any existence in Queensland, nor does it seem in the least probable that the attention of its inhabitants will be turned to them for many years to come. The production of raw materials, and the occupation of its vast unreclaimed territory, will, for a long time, be more than sufficient to employ all their capital and energy. Mining, on the other hand, from the known mineral wealth of the colony, is likely to form an important item in its industry. Coal exists in many localities. Two small pits have been opened on the banks of the Brisbane river, from which the shipping, particularly steamers trading to and from Brisbane, are supplied with fuel. The total quantity raised last year was 14,212 tons, valued at 9,920l. 6s. 4d.; the total quantity raised in the year 1860 was 12,327 tons, valued at 9,244l. The increase is small, but it was only towards the end of the year 1861 that the Sydney steamers commenced filling up with coal at Brisbane for the return trip; they had previously brought it with them from Newcastle in New South Wales. Copper has been found in rich veins in the districts of Gladstone and Rockhampton. Gold has also been found in several localities, more particularly on the Peak Downs, a long distance to the north-west of Rockhampton, and also at several spots not far from the town of Gladstone; there seems every probability that gold fields exist, and will be worked before many years are past. The geological indications, which seldom mislead, all point in this direction.

Agriculture.

Table lxvi.

51. Agriculture does not yet occupy a prominent position in the industry of Queensland, that it will hereafter do so, no person acquainted with its many varieties of climate and soil can reasonably entertain any doubt. It has been satisfactorily shown that the vegetable productions of both the temperate and torrid zones thrive in different districts of the Colony. Potatoes and maize seem to grow everywhere; wheat flourishes best in the elevated downs near Warwick; cotton, arrowroot, and other tropical or semi-tropical productions grow luxuriantly near the sea coast or on the lower alluvial banks of the eastern rivers. Of the agricultural capabilities of the extreme north-west, and of the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, nothing is yet known accurately.

52. The following table is prepared more with the idea of future than of present utility. Small, however, as the returns are, they are still not quite devoid of interest; they show, in the first place, that the quantity of land under cultivation has increased during the year 1861 at the rate of 32.53 per cent.,

which is very nearly double the rate of increase of the population, 1821 per cent. The total quantity is still, however, miserably small, and only amounts to one-seventh of an acre per head of the population; it is therefore not surprising that the importation of wheat and flour forms such a large item in the Customs returns.

QUEENS-LAND.

53. The total quantity of land alienated by the Crown, exclusive of town lots, up to the 31st December 1860, was 102,031 acres; if to this be added the quantity of country and suburban land sold by Government during the year 1861, namely, 56,457 acres, the total quantity of purchased country or surburban land is 158,488 acres, of which quantity therefore less than three per cent. is under cultivation.

54. The most interesting features in the following table are, the increase in the cultivation of wheat in the district of Warwick, and the first appearance of cotton in any appreciable quantity. I may here add by anticipation that it is expected that nearly 200 bales of cotton will be exported from Queensland during 1862. The figures under the head of Gardens do not admit of a fair comparison between the two years, for in the first year several articles of cultivation were grouped together under that general designation which in the second year appear each separately entered under its own name.

Lands.

Tables lx. to lxiv.

55. The tables referring to the above subject, and compiled by the Surveyor General, are five in number, and detail most clearly the extent of all alienations of Crowns Lands during the year, whether sold at auction or by selection, or as grants for special purposes. The situation and number of the various lots is also pointed out, and the amount of money realized.

56. The first fact worthy of note is that the total quantity of land alienated by the Crown in the year 1861 was 56,849 acres 1 rood 14½ perches; in the previous year, 1860, the quantity alienated was 23,587 acres 1 rood 21 perches; the quantity alienated in 1861 is therefore more than double the quantity alienated in 1860; the total quantity alienated since the foundation of the Colony is 80,436 acres 2 roods 35½ perches.

57. The total quantity of country and suburban land alienated by the Crown in the territory now forming the colony of Queensland, from the earliest grant down to the 31st December of last year, is 158,488 acres 3 roods; of this quantity 35.62 per cent. was alienated in the single year 1861, that is to say, in that one year was alienated more than one half the total quantity previously alienated in all preceding years.

58. As regards the money realized by the sale of the above land, it appears that the sales effected in 1860 realized the sum of 37,978l. 15s. 3d.; in 1861, 94,063l. 3s. 1d.; the increase is therefore no less than 56,084l. 7s. 10d., or at the rate of 147.67 per cent. The average price per acre in 1860 was 1l. 12s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; in 1861 it was slightly greater, 1l. 13s. 1d. per acre. This increase in value is not to be attributed to an increase in the proportion of town lots sold, for the reverse is the fact; the sales of town lots have not increased in the same ratio as the country and suburban lots.

59. By referring to table No. LXIV. it will be seen that 41,853 acres of land have been thrown open for selection in the various proclaimed Agricultural Reserves, but on looking at table LXII., it seems that the privilege of selection has, as yet, only sparingly been exercised; the quantity selected for purchase being only 5,033 acres 3 roods, and for lease 2,082 acres 2 roods.

Pastoral.

Table lxvi.

60. The returns of Live Stock are, next to the Population Returns, probably the most interesting and valuable which are compiled in Queensland, for they are the record of its wealth, and I have therefore tried to make them as perfect as possible. In this, I am sorry to say, I have met with much difficulty, and I am most unwillingly compelled to admit that they can only be considered as an approximation, not a very remote one I believe, and which probably varies from the exact truth by understating the numbers to the extent of perhaps $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The errors will almost certainly be errors of omission. I hope that you will consider it advisable to issue such instructions to the police as may ensure their more speedy and correct collection in future.

QUEENS-LAND.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the STATE of AGRICULTURE in each District for the Years 1860 and 1861.

												_					
Total.	1981	A. B. P.	392 2 0	1,913 3 20	12 3 20	69 2 20	19 2 0	512 2 33	162 8 0	13 3 5	395 1 20	0 0 087	110 0 0	517 0 20	40 2 0	_	4,440 2 18
ŭ	.098I	Ą.	197 0	1,525 8	13 2	6 3	47 2	333 1	ı	ı	14 2	275 8	282 1	518 0	ı	137 0	3,351 1
tone.	.1981	A. B.	1	0 9	ı	ı	0 1	10 0	0 08	ı	1 0	ı	1	80	ı	ı	3 0
Gladstone	.0981	A. B.	ı	ı	1	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	3 0	1	1	3.0
Condamine.	.1881	A.B.P.	1	0 1 0	ı	1	ı	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1	4 2 20	ı	ı	4 8 20
Cond	.0981	A. B.	4 0	0.1	I	ı	8	ı	ı	l	ı	ı	ı	63 63	1	ı	13.1
tan Immunitati	.1861.	A.B.	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	6 8	ī	ı	6 8
Leichhardt.	.0981	A.B.	ı	1	l	ı	ı	ı	ı	I	ı	ı	ı	10	1	l	10
Kennedy.	.1881	3. A.B.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u>!</u>	<u> </u>	!	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	1860.	P. A.B.	-	<u> </u>			1	1		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u>ା</u> ଛ			<u> </u> ଛ
Maranoa	1861.	4. 4	- 111	- 11	 	i 	 	 	1 	 	 	 	1	88 89	 	1	16 0 5
	1861.	A. B. A. B.		69	<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_ <u>'</u> _	<u> </u>	8	<u>-</u> ;	1	1
Nanango.		4. B. 4.	<u> </u>	- 8	· 1	<u>'</u>		တ	· 1	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	93	•	<u></u>	<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	8 58
	1980,		<u>।</u>	- 83 - 0	<u>'</u> ଛ	<u>'</u> ଛ	~	8 8	-	·	- 8			0		•	8
Rockhampton.	1981	4	0.1	0 6	8	89	20	13 2	8	ı	00	1	0.1	8 8	1	l	70 8
Rock	.098I	Ą.	10	8	0.1	1	67	87 87	1	1	ı	ı	8	18 0		53	38 1
Mary- borough.	.1861	Ł.B.	ı	62 2	1	80	1	88	18 1.	83	27 2	ı	1	19 0	ı	ı	159 8
Me	1800.	A. B.	ſ	88 80	1	i	0 3	13 0	ı	ı	18 0	1	8	26 3	i	13 1	104 1
	.1881	A.B.	ı	ı	1	1	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	İ	ı	4 0	ı	١	4 0
Callandoon.	.0981	A.B.	Ī	Ī	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1	ı	!	63	1	ı	88 80
Dalby.	.1981	A. B.	ı	0	ı	I	ı	ı	1	1	1	4 0	1	12 1	1	ı	16 3
Dal	.0981	A. B.	ı	ı	ţ	1	7	ı	1	ı	1	I	13 0	5 0	ı	1	25 2
Gayndah.	.1981	A. B. P.	i	17 3 20	ı	ı	030	6 0 20	230	ı	1	1	ı	0 0 73	I	ı	5120
Gay	.0981	A. B.	1	203	ı	ı	8	2 1	1	I	1	1	0 2	23 1	ı	4 0	58 3
ton d omb a.	1981	A. B. P.	19 2 0	229 1 0	ı	1	,1	75 3 13	1	ı	ı	88	ı	17 1 0	6 2 0	ı	374 3 13
Drayton and Toowoomba.	1860.	4 Bi	15 3	162 0 2	11	ı	11	e 3	ı	1	ı	2 0	ı	15 2	ı	7 1	269 3
ick.	.1881	igi	326 0	208 0	2 1	28 0	11	74 0	ı	 I	1 0	16 2	23 84	91 23	. 0 4	ı	0 611,1
Warwick.	1860.	Ą.	153 0	383 2	6 22	5 1	8	63 0	ı	ı	ı	168 3	4	£	1	3	868 0 1
rich.	.1881	A. B. P.	100	398 3 0	100	1	8 8 0	35 0 20	0 0 2	80 61	319 8 0	82 0 0	37 1 0	77 3 0	61	1	962 1 25
Ipswich.	.0081	A. 13.	19 2	ဗ	0 7	ı	0 6	13 3	ı	ı	<u></u>	33 0	0 110 2	79 3	ı	17 0	636 1 8
ane.	.1981	A. B. P.	91	610 0 0351	7 0 0	37 0 0	8	0 0 023	113 0 0	7 3 0	948 0 0	151 0 0	67 0 01	236 1 20	24 2 0	ı	1,582 2 20 6
Brisbane.	1860,	 #	စာ စာ	545 1	83	1 2	12 2	181 0	1	i	93	8 89	145 0	0 973	ı	8	1,290 1
	Year		Wheat	Maize	Barley, for seed	Oats, for seed .	Millet, for seed-	Potatoes	Bananas .	Arrowroot .	Cotton .	Dry Fodder .	Green Folder -	Gardens	Vineyards .	All other crops-	Total 1

4,093,381

7,465

61. Even with these probable omissions to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the increase shown by the following table is singularly great :-

M

QUEENS-LAND.

•				18	360.			18	861.	
•			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Brisbane			2,609	55,804	42,895	2,049	* 3,012	54,836	14 005	1.046
Ipswich -	-	_	2,975	54,988	273,882	2,217	4,737	68,707	14,235 250,534	1,842 2,557
Warwick	-	-	2,903	27,212	468,943	1,046	3,296	30,432	525,076	1,095
Drayton and T	oowo	omba	1,309	11,554	229,061	428	1,855	32,625	343,994	486
Gayndah	-	-	1,780	35,196	506,066	264	2,275	46,361	542,462	265
Dalby -	-	-	1,599	18,698	337,545	115	1,298	15,965	405,481	109
Callandoon	-	-	1,698	24,095	142,948	59	2,726	55,740	134,622	88
Maryborough	-	-	1,818	65,053	112,953	7 78	1,862	69,995	92,149	715
Rockhampton	•	-	1,365	13,132	303,849	89	724	26,321	152,959	62
Nanango	-	-	1,620	23,774	156,870	35	1,63 5	23,489	184,151	36
Maranoa	-	- '	-	- No	Return -		951	48,325	336,424	
Kennedy	-	-	134	121	2	7	<i>55</i> 0	17,200	61,800	
Leichhardt and	l Tar	oom -	859	4,337	282,548	13	2,461	48,928	847,797	118
Condamine	-	-	2,173	82,943	493,281	2 9	307	3,851	84,104	4
Gladstone	-	-	662	15,983	98,507	18	1,294	17,421	117,593	88
			1	I	I	ı	1	1 '		•

[•] These Returns are imperfect.

7,147

28,983

560,196

3,166,802

432,890

23,504

Total

62. It appears from the above that the live stock of the Colony has increased in the following centesimal proportions:-

Horses, upwards of 22 per cent. on the number returned in 1860.

Cattle 29 per cent. ,, " Sheep 29 per cent. " Pigs 4 per cent. ,,

63. Population having increased at the rate of 18.21 per cent, it follows that, except pigs, every ob. Population naving increased at the rate of 18.21 per cent., it follows that, except pigs, every other description of live stock has more than kept pace with it. If we compare the year's export of wool with the number of sheep, as collected by the Census Collectors on the 8th April 1861, the two numbers agree closely, and argue well for the correctness of the returns. The quantity of wool exported was 6,994,033 lbs., and the number of sheep was 3,166,802; that would give rather more than 2 lbs. 2 oz. of wool to each sheep. The centesimal increase in the year's export of wool is 39.68 per cent. Taking the above numbers as they stand it appears that there are .84 horses, 16.12 cattle, 119.11 sheep, and .22 pigs to each individual of the population. There is certainly no need to fear a scarcity of animal food.

64. Intimately connected with the pastoral interests are the returns of Liens on Wools and Mortgages of Live Stock (vide Tables No. XLVII. and XLVIII.) By reference to which it will be seen that 63 liens on the wool of 733,560 sheep, securing the repayment of the advance of 154,523l. 15s. 11d., were effected during the year 1861, against 43 liens, 571,862 sheep, and 107,961l., pledged in the year 1860. It appears, therefore, that the money advanced on the security of the year's clip of wool in 1861 exceeded the sum advanced in 1860 by 46,562l., being an increase at the rate of 43.03 per cent., whilst

the increase in the quantity of wool shipped was only at the rate of 39.68 per cent.

65. As regards mortgages on live stock, it appears that, deducting the amount of mortgages paid off and released from the amount of fresh mortgages effected during the year, the balance amounts to 433,545l. 6s. 2d.; if this be added to the amount lent on similar security in the preceding year, namely, 748,973l. 6s. 6d., it will form a total of 1,182,518l. 12s. 8d.; the total number of sheep, cattle, and horses mortgaged to secure the repayment being, sheep, 1,781,517; cattle, 168,702; horses, 25,997. The amount lent is very nearly equalled by valuing the sheep at 8s. per head, cattle at 30s., and horses at 8l. 10s. per head. In addition to the security of the live stock there is the value of the station, which is almost always required as additional security.

66. It will be apparent that the returns of mortgages on live stock are not perfect, as many mortgages were effected before the year 1860, some of which are still in existence, although not recorded in Outcomeland. Each succeeding year's returns will however diminish this cause of arranged in

in Queensland. Each succeeding year's returns will, however, diminish this cause of error until in a short time it will cease to be appreciable. The returns this year are, no doubt, far nearer correctness than they were last year.

Trade and Commerce.

Tables LXXIII. to LXXIV.

67. The Customs returns are well deserving of attention, for they show an amount of export and import which, in proportion to the population, is hardly equalled and not surpassed by any British colony or dependency. The following table, compiled from the latest official statistical tables accessible to me, will enable comparisons to be drawn most satisfactory to all interested in the prosperity of Queensland.

H

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TOTAL VALUE in sterling of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Queensland for the Two Years 1860 and 1861.

Countries.	. 180	60.	1861	ı .	Increase in	Increase in	Centesimal Increase	Centesimal
	Imporst.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	in Imports	
Great Britain -	£ 56,730	£ .	£ s. d. 90,905 0 0	£ s 119,515 0	£ s. d. 34,175 0 0	£ s. d. 119,515 O O	60.24	
New South Wales -	680,864	522,975	836,507 13 11	587,859 15	155,643 13 11	64,884 15 0	22.86	12.40
Victoria	2,353		21,102 0 0	248 0	18,749 0 0	248 0 0	797 • 23	
Tasmania	1,344	190	7,782 0 0	770 0	6,438 0 0	580 O O	479.02	305.26
South Australia -	582		9,406 0 0	756 0	8,824 0 0	756 O O	1619.24	
South Sea Islands -	150		1,068 U O		918 0 0		612.00	
Germany			1,180 0 0		1,180 0 0			
China				450 0		450 0 0		-
East Indies		311			{	A diminution of 311 0 0	} -	
Total -	742,023	523,476	967,950 13 11	709,598 15	225,927 13 11	186,122 15 0	30.44	3 5 · 55

O.

Exports and Imports of several Colonies compared.

_		Year.	Exports.	Lmports.	Population.	Exports per Head of Population.	Imports per Head of Population.	Remarks.
Canada -	-	1859	£ s. 5,1597,88 O	£ s. d. 6,990,659 0 0	1,842,265*	£ s. d. 2 16 0	£ s. d. 3 15 10½	*Population of 1852.
New Brunswick	-	1859	1,073,422 0	1,416,034 O O	193,800	5 10 91	7 6 03	" 185 1 .
Nova Scotia	-	1859	1,377,826 0	1,620,191 0 0	277,117	4 19 51	5 16 11	" 18 <i>5</i> 1.
Newfoundland	-	1859	1,357,113 0	1,323,288 0 0	122,638	11 1 33	10 15 9½	" 18 <i>5</i> 7.
Mauritius -	-	1859	2, 559,700 0	2,440,821 0 0	298,569	8 11 <i>5</i> ½	8 3 6	" 1859.
Natal -	-	1859	110,415 0	199,917 0 0	11,580	9 10 81	17 5 31	European alone of 1859.
Cape -	-	1859	2,021,371 0	2,579,359 0 0	112,740	17 18 7	22 17 63	, , 1856.
New South Wales	-	1860	5,072,020 O	7,519,285 0 0	348,546	14 18 4	22 2 3	Population of 1860.
Victoria -	-	1860	12,962,704 0	1 <i>5</i> ,093,73 0 0 0	548,412	23 12 83	27 10 51	" 1860.
South Australia	-	1860	1,783,716 0	1,639,591 15 0	124,112	14 7 51	13 4 2½	" 1860.
Tasmania -	-	1859	. 1,193,898 0	1,163,907 0 0	86,596	13 15 83	13 8 9 ³ / ₄	" 1859.
New Zealand	-	1860	588,953 O	1,548,33 3 0 0	83,919*	7 0 41	18 9 0	*European alone of 1860.
Queensland	٠	1861	709,598 15	967,950 13 11	34,367	20 12 11 1	28 3 31	" " 1861.

^{68.} It will be remarked in the previous table, that, with the exceptions of Mauritius, Natal, Tasmania, New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, the population is in each case the population of an earlier year than the exports and imports; we may, therefore, safely presume it to be below the truth, and the average rate per head of both exports and imports to be somewhat too high. In the case of the two South African colonies, the Cape and Natal, there is in each of them a large coloured population which is not taken into account, but which would materially lower the average rate per head; and in the case of both Victoria and New South Wales, a larger amount of both exports and imports appear in their Customs returns, which is only in transit from and to other Colonies.

and imports appear in their Customs returns, which is only in transit from and to other Colonies.

69. It will be seen by reference to the first of the foregoing tables, that the annual increase of imports has been at the rate of 30.44 per cent., or, if calculated in money, 225,927l. 13s. 11d.; and of exports, at the rate of 35.55 per cent., or of 186,122l. 15s.

70. The most striking fact is, that whereas in 1860 our direct exports to Great Britain were nil, in 1861 they had reached the sum of 119,515L, and this at the same time that the indirect exports through New South Wales had not only not diminished, but actually showed an increase of 65,000L. It is also a curious coincidence, that both exports and imports have increased in exactly the

same amount per head of the population, namely, 2l. 12s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$. per head; they now reach the very large amount of 20l. 12s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$. per head for exports, and of 28l. 3s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. for imports. Victoria, with her export of gold, is the only Colony that exceeds us in the rate of exports per head of population; and no Colony equals us in the rate of import per head of population. Nor does this enormous importation seem Colony equals us in the rate of import per head of population. Nor does this enormous importation seem to have at all glutted the market or materially lowered prices. Ardent spirits, wine, beer, &c., are not cheaper than formerly, although the enormous quantity of 92,533l. worth, being at the rate of 2l. 13s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. per head of the population of 31st December 1861, was imported last year. The same may be said of nearly all the largest articles of import, with the exception, perhaps, of wheat and flour; and even in their case the reduction in price may be more attributed to gluts in the other Australian markets than in this one. The year's importation of wheat and flour was 4,945 tons of flour, and 30,454 bushels of wheat, of which the estimated import value was 101,309l.; at the rate of 2l. 18s. 11\frac{1}{2}d. per head of population, or at the rate of 322'lbs. of flour and very nearly one bushel of wheat per head. Estimating the bushel to weigh 60 lbs., the actual quantity of wheat per head would be $53\frac{1}{6}$ lbs. In 1860, the importation of wheat and flour was of the estimated value of 3l. 4s. $1\frac{3}{4}d$., or in quantity nearly 35 lbs. per head of flour, and also nearly 35 lbs. per head of wheat. It thus appears, that although the quantity imported in 1860 was so very much smaller, even in proportion to the population, the estimated value per head was far higher than in 1861. It is to be regretted that the actual consumers do not more certainly and largely benefit by this reduction in the value of the staff of life, for the retail price of bread has not diminished in anything like the same proportion.

71. The main staple export of the Colony, "wool," shows a very large increase.

3 444,188 In 1860 the quantity was 5,007,167 lbs., of the estimated value of 6,994,033 lbs. 613,074 0 1861, 168,885 10 Increase 1,986,866 lbs.

The increase in quantity is therefore at the rate of 39.68 per cent.

In 1860, 172.22 lbs. of wool per head of population was exported, valued at 21.29 pence per lb. 1861, 203.51 lbs.

It appears, therefore, that however fast the population has increased, the main export of the Colony has increased 18:11 per cent. faster. This is clearly shown by the following table, comparing the population with the imports, exports, and import dues for the two years 1860, 1861.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of POPULATION and IMPORTS from the Colony of QUEENSLAND for Two Years ending 31st December 1861.

	Popu 31st 1	lation on December.		IMPORTS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER.										
Year.	Total.	Centesimal Increase of Population.	Great Britain.	N.w South Walcs.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	New Caledonia.	South Sea Islands.	Germany.	Total.	Import Duties.	Imports per Head of Population.	Import Duties per Head of Population.
	29, 074 34,367	-	£ 56,730 90,903	£ s. d. 680,864 0 0 836,507 13 11	£ 2,353 21,102	£ 1,344 7,782	£ 150 9,406	£ 582	£ 1,068	£ 1,180	£ s. d. 742,023 0 0 967,950 13 11	£ s. d. 57,884 1 8 78,475 18 3		£ s. d. 1 19 9‡ 2 2 9}
Increase - Decrease -	5,293 —	18 [,] 21p r.ct .	34,175	155,643 13 11	18,749	6,438	9,256	582	1,068	1,180	226,509 0 0 582 0 0	15,591 16 7	2 12 101	0 2 112
			Bala	Balance in favour of 1861 225,927 0 0										

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF POPULATION and Exports from the Colony of QUEENSLAND for Two Years ending 31st December 1861.

	Popula De	ation on 31st ecember.	EXPORTS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER.									
Year.	Total.	Centesimal Increase of Population.	Great Britain.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	South Australia.	East Indies.	China.	Total.	Exports per Head of Population.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
1860	29,074 34,367	-	£ — 119,515	£ s. d. 522,975 0 0 587,859 15 0	£ 248	£ 190 770	£ 756	£ 311	£450	£ s. d. 523,476 0 0 709,598 15 0	£ s. d. 18 0 1½ 20 12 11½	£ s. d. 218,547 0 0 258,351 18 11
Increase -	5,293	18 ² 1 per cent.	119,515	64,884 0 0	248	580	756 —		450	186,483 0 0 311 0 0	2 12 10}	
			Balance	in favour of 1861	-	-	-	•	<u>'</u>	186,122 0 0		

Shipping.

Table LXVII to LXXII.

72. The Returns of Shipping Inwards and Outwards given in the above tables, compiled by the Collector of Customs, exhibit a large increase when compared with the similar returns of 1860. The two following Tables are compiled to exemplify this.

Q.

Table of Ships entered Inwards in the Two Years 1860 and 1861.

		1860.				1861.		Increase.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Brisbane -	-	105	26,406	2,143	141	35,220	2,737	36	8,814	594
Wide Bay -	-	25	5,910 †	587	28	<i>5</i> ,789	651	3	_	64
Port Curtis	•	33*	<i>5</i> ,787	470	30*	8,053	596	_	2,266	126
Rockhampton	-	44	7,376	522	49	7,928	731	5	552	209
Port Denison	•		_	_	3	387	35	3	387	35
Total -	-	207	45,479	3,722	251	57,377	4, 750	47	12,019	1,028

^{*} A decrease of three vessels.

R.
TABLE of Ships cleared Outwards in the Two Years 1860 and 1861.

		1860.				1861.	,	Increase.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews,	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Brisbane -	-	103	24,715	1,907	133	33,760	2,648	30	9,045	741
Wide Bay -	-	27	5,95 4	578	31	6,238	693	4	284	115
Port Curtis	-	10	1,599	138	19	3,807	307	9	2,208	169
Rockhampton	-	43	7,235	515	48	7,63 <i>5</i>	712	5	400	197
Port Denison	-		_	_	3	387	35	3	387	35
Total -	-	183	39,503	3,138	234	51,827	4,395	51	12,324	1,257

73. Not only has the number of ships, both inwards and outwards, increased greatly, but their average tonnage has also increased.



[†] A decrease of 121 tons.

^{74.} By the above it appears that the increase in the number of vessels entered inwards in 1861 was at the rate of 21.25 per cent. on the number entered inwards in 1860; that in tonnage the increase was at the rate of 26.16 per cent., and in number of crews 27.62 per cent. In addition to the above tables, I have compiled the following, showing more minutely all the particulars of the ships entered inwards during the two years, their nationality, port of arrival and of departure, &c. &c. I have not considered it necessary to compile a similar table for the vessels cleared out, the above table showing all that is needful.

59 224 165

82 101 101

37

482

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11,641

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987

11,426

37

11

Total Increase Total Decrease

122

1240

111

111

111

12 12

240 240

| ---

122

1 25 0 25

1 --

111

111

111

122

142

|--

111

111

111

111

111

111

111

111

111

1860 1861 1

Other European Ports

"Increase

"Increase Decrease

3,745

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210 251

23

257 266

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3,722 4,721

45,479 57,111

207 248

16 27

362 568

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315 521

3,729 4,723

208 248

18 25

210 219

01 01

3,711

45,164 56,590

206 9.43

1863

Tctal;

QUEENS-LAND.

3,621 4,306 685 Crews. Total. 568 1,396 828 4,622 4,622 130 867 746 431 533 102 47 173 126 *suo_ Vessels. 85 53 1 25 1 111 111 9 Сгемз. IIIII18 23 111 Ballast. TOTAL. 25 194 16 111 111 111 47 72 25 .suoT 1111 ٦ 0101 111 111 111 1111 -- | | Vessels. 29 130 101 37 30 4 6 4 8,603 4,283 680 59 224 165 Crews. With Cargoes. 568 1,396 828 42,950 47,588 4,638 130 867 746 431 53**3** 102 וַ בַּבַּ 'suo T 800 196 221 25 - 40 Vessels. 441 Crews. == | | 111 111 111 5 | | 5 Total. 144 111 111 111 Tons. 315 231 --34 4114 - | | | - - | 111 111 111 - | | -Vessels. 111 2 | | 2 1111 44 111 Crews. 111 In Ballast. FOREIGN. 1111 47 111 111 111 74 | 14 .suoT 1111 1--1 111 111 111 - | | -Vessels. == | | 1111 111 111 111 IIIIWith Cargoes. 111 111 1111 111 Tons. 34 | 34 1111 -- | | 1111 111 111 111 1111 Vessels. 3,621 4,302 681 37 30 30 29 130 101 4.82 133 48 213 165 Crews. Total. 43,160 47,735 4,575 63 568 1,396 828 1,085 6,105 5,020 130 867 746 431 533 102 173 .suoT 198 222 24 1 10001 'sjəssə A 18 19 1 1111 111 111 \square 1001 Crews. BRITISH. In Ballast 147 63 111 111 111 727 1111 .suo I 1111 111 111 Vessels. 111 5,633 4,283 680 29 130 101 37 30 28 4 48 213 165 Crews. With Cargoes. 42,950 47,588 4,638 1,085 6,105 5,020 568 1,396 828 130 867 746 481 533 102 1221 'suo.L 196 221 25 1--1 Vessels. Year. 1860 1861 1 1860 1860 1861 1860 1861 — 1860 1861 Countries whence arrived. Other Ports not European New South Wales South Australia "Increase Great Britain Decrease . "Increase ". Increase " Increase ". Increase Tasmania -Victoria

COMPABATIVE STATEMENT Of NUMBER, TONNAGE, and CREWS of VESSELS entered Inwards in the Colony of QUEENSLAND during the Years 1860 and 1861.

ń

H 3 QUEENS-LAND.

Financial.

Table LXXVII.

75. The Auditor General's Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1861 is so clear and simple as to require no elucidation.

The Consolidated Revenue commenced the year with a debt of - - £3,727 14 0

The disbursements during the year, leaving out of the question the cost of those permanent works provided for by loan, amounted to - 255,180 4 7

Thus making a total expenditure for the year 1861, of - 258,907 18 7

Total amount of receipts for the year 1861 - - 257,622 10 2

Expenditure has exceeded receipts by the sum of - - £1,285 8 5

Although, therefore, it appears that the year's expenditure was slightly in excess of its receipts, such was not actually the case, for the small debt brought forward from the previous year's account more than makes the difference, and, if it be deducted, leaves the receipts about 2,500% in excess of the expenditure.

76. The revenue of the year 1861 considerably exceeds that of the year 1860.

		Т.	
Revenue in 1860		- £178,589 8 5	
,, 1861	- '	- 238,238 9 1	
Increase	-	- £59,649 0 8 being at the rate of 33.40 per cent	t.
	re the two prin	cipal sources of revenue.	
Customs in 1860	-	- £59,210 3 7	
,, 1861	-	- 71,678 18 11	
Increase	-	- £12,468 15 4 being at the rate of 21.06 per cent	t.
Land in 1860		- £101,572 14 8	
" 1861	-	- 133,252 16 9	
Increase		- £31,680 2 1 being at the rate of 31.19 per cent	t.

Conclusion.

77. Having thus briefly drawn attention to a few of the more striking points disclosed in the accompanying Statistical Record, and made a few comparisons between the progress of the two years 1860 and 1861, I cannot do better than conclude by a general summary of the results of last year's operations.

U.—GENERAL SUMMARY for 1861.

		•		Per cent.		
Population has increased at tl	ne rate of			18.21	On total popula	tion of 31 Dec. 1860.
Number of enrolled electors			_	11.88	On total numbe	
Land under cultivation	"		_	32.53		ty on 31 Dec. 1860.
Land alienated by the Crown	in 1861 exc	eeds that alie	nated	02 00	on total quality	.y o 01 200 1000.
in 1860 by -		-	-	141.02		
Amount realized by sale of	Crown Land	ls in 1861 ex	ceeds			
that in 1860 by -	•		-	147.67		
Horses have increased at the	rate of	•	-	22.59	On total quanti	ty 31 Dec. 1890.
Cattle ,, ,,	_		-	29.41	,,	"
Sheep ,,	_	•		29.26		"
Bank notes in circulation on		61 have incr	eased		″	"
at the rate of -		•	-	47.56	,,	99
Deposits in banks	, ,,	,,	-	12.34	,,	"
Coin and bullion in banks	,,	"	-	33.00	,,	**
Bills under discount in the bar	nks "	"	-	25.96	,,	,,
Births in 1861 exceed those is		· " -	-	15.13	"	••
Marriages ,,	"	•		15.11		
Deaths","	,,		-	4.39		
Total Consolidated Revenue	f 1861 excee	eds that of 186	50 by	3 3°40		
Customs	,,	"	-	21.06		
Land	,,	"	-	31.19		
Total Imports	,,	,,	-	30.44		
Total Exports	,,	,,	- 1	35.55		
Export of wool in lbs.	"	,,	-	39.68		
Ditto in £'s sterling	,,	"	- 1	27.54		
Export of tallow in lbs.	,,	"	-	94.84	•	
Ditto of hides in number	,,	,,	- 1	88.93		
Shipping inwards	"	,,	-	21.52		
Tonnage	"	**	- [26.16		
Shipping outwards	,,	••,	-	27 · 87		
Tonnage	,,	,,	- 1	31.19		
Persons taken into custody in	1861	,,	-	45'14		
				!		

I have, &c.

F. O. DARVALL, Registrar General.

VICTORIA.

Vістокіа. No. 16.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 9.) MY LORD DUKE. Government Offices, Melbourne, February 2, 1863.

I AM almost ashamed to forward the Blue Book for the year 1861, at a period when that for 1862 might rather be expected. But though the manuscript returns composing it have for some time past been in the hands of the Government printer, the pressure of other work has till now prevented that active officer from getting them through the press.

They will be found indeed far more voluminous than on previous occasions, owing partly to the Registrar General's having prefixed to the ordinary statements as to population complete tables of the census taken on 7th April 1861, as well as to his having

introduced much interesting matter under other heads.

A good General Index is likewise added at the end, besides the table of Contents

prefacing each of the nine parts into which the returns are divided.

These improvements are doubtless attributable in some degree to the attention called by your Grace's Despatch of 22d April last, No. 22, to the desirableness of assimilating the statistics of the Australian Colonies to those of the United Kingdom; and that Despatch will prove the commencement of a new era in Statistical Science, if the Registrars in other parts of the empire have followed up its suggestions as thoroughly as Mr. Archer appears to have done.

No report as to the inferences deducible from the figures being appended, I conceive it to be my duty, as heretofore, to offer a few remarks illustrative of the progress of the Colony during the year in question; but, both on account of the interval that has elapsed, and of the completeness of the information furnished, I shall do so very briefly.

Part I.—Population.

As I purpose transmitting the census separately, I will not trench on Mr. Archer's dissertations on that portion of the subject, but confine myself to the summary of population for the entire year, as given at page 31, which shows, I am sorry to say, for the second time running in the history of the Colony, that, notwithstanding the excess of births over deaths, and the addition by immigration (partly at the public expense), the net cipher of inhabitants remained nearly stationary, whilst the effective population greatly decreased.

This result may be traced, by the aid of the returns of emigration and immigration, to the conjoint attractions of the gold discoveries in New Zealand and New South Wales; the balance of departures over arrivals to the former during the last quarter of the year having been in round numbers 13,500 adults, and to the latter 2,000; thus accounting, despite a balance of 7,600 on the other side from Great Britain, for a decrease of between 7,000 and 8,000 adults through migration by sea. Of the migration by land to the New

South Wales diggings no account is kept.

That a population augmented with unexampled rapidity, under the stimulus of gold discovery 10 years since, should be peculiarly susceptible to similar influences operating from elsewhere, can be no matter of surprise. Indeed, it says much for the climate, the political institutions, and the industrial resources of Victoria, that the swarms from the parent hive have not proved larger, and that they have exhibited so strong a disposition to return after the venture has been tried. The exodus will not be found, from these returns, to have interfered materially with internal progress; those as to property rateable to municipalities and road boards showing a steady increase, whilst those relating to " Production and Interchange" comprised under Parts II. and III. of the Volume, are generally of a favourable character. Fortunately indeed, though the quantity of gold falls off, from the smaller number of hands engaged in digging, there is usually some compensation in these "rushes," from the activity which the movement of so large a number of people imparts to the home as well as the foreign trade of the Colony.

Thus the decline in the value of exports to Great Britain was more than counterbalanced by the augmented value of those sent to other British possessions; and as commercial intercourse with foreign ports, especially those in China, is continuously advancing, the aggregate exportations of 1861 exceeded those of 1860 by 866,000l.

On the other hand, the importations were less by 1,500,000l.; and as this was solely

Victoria.

occasioned by smaller shipments from Great Britain, the balance of trade was to a very considerable extent in favour of the mother country.

With regard to agriculture, progress was steady but not remarkable; 20,000 acres virgin soil being brought under the plough, and the produce of wheat and other cereals commensurately increasing. The export of wool was the same as in the previous year, minor products likewise showing little variation.

Part IV.—Finance.

Contains full particulars of revenue and expenditure, taxation, public debt, &c., on which I need not enlarge, as they present no novel feature of importance. Under the same head are included also returns respecting the military and volunteers; those as to the latter force not being confined to expenditure, but giving particulars of numbers, drill, &c.

Part V.—Accumulation.

Comprises valuable information respecting the operations of the various banking establishments in the Colony, not heretofore introduced into the Blue Book. It is satisfactory to find that the average amount of coin held exceeded two millions sterling, whilst the paper currency in circulation was under one million and three quarters; the confidence reposed by the public being proved in the fact of deposits amounting to close upon seven millions sterling.

Part VI.—Returns relating to Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress.

Comparing in all cases most favourably with those of preceding years. The increase in the number of churches, chapels, and schools is indeed so large that I suspect it must be due in some degree to more careful collection of information. The number of scholars, however, rose from 55,500 to 56,500, both denominational and national schools sharing in the increase. It is to be hoped, though the two systems have since been very wisely amalgamated, that there will be no cessation of progress from lack of the rivalry which has hitherto existed between the Boards.

From the return of Sunday schools, now first given, it appears that 34,000 scholars

receive special religious training on the Sabbath.

The number both of graduates and students of the Melbourne University is on the advance. Those who have graduated at it are now 25, and those admitted ad eundem 37, the majority in both cases being only Bachelors of Arts. As the 16th Victoria, No. 34, requires not less than than a hundred Masters of Arts before a Senate is constituted, the prospect of the present nominee Council being superseded by such a governing body is still very remote. The increase of students is more rapid; those matriculated having increased from 27 to 36 during the year; those non-matriculated, but attending lectures, from 48 to 69; thus showing that the advantages of this admirable institution are beginning to be appreciated, and that a class of sufficiently educated youths is in training at the grammar and private schools of this and the adjacent colonies, to supply food for its operations.

Part VII.—Litigation, Crime, &c.

The number of civil causes tried before the Supreme Court judges exhibits a decided decrease.

The number of insolvencies is also smaller.

In criminal matters I regret to perceive the tendency was the other way, the convictions for felony increased, though those for misdemeanor were fewer. The capital sentences carried out rose from 3 to 5.

Fuller particulars regarding the number of arrests, discharges, summary convictions, prosecutions, religion and nationality of offenders, &c., will be found in a return lately

presented to Parliament, of which I enclose copy.

Interesting comparisons might probably, with the aid of the census returns, be instituted in respect to the last point; but, without entering on close calculation, it is gratifying to me to be able to point out that the proportion both of serious and trifling crimes committed by Victorians is exceedingly small. Out of 744 convictions for felony, 25 only were of natives, although, making every allowance for the comparatively tender ages of the 25 per cent. of the population born in the Colony, a far larger number might assuredly have been expected.

The natives of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, whilst contributing 60 per cent. or 3-5ths of the population, supply 608 or nearly 4-5ths of the felons, thus showing the strong prevalence of the convict element from Tasmania or New South Wales, and explaining why the criminal statistics of Victoria as a whole cannot yet compare

favourably with those of the mother country.



A less satisfactory feature, so far as the colonial population is concerned, presents itself Victoria. in the large proportion which Victorian-born female offenders bear to the males, -219 to 297 under the head of summary convictions, 8 to 17 under that of felonies. In the latter case the proportion is nearly 1 to 2; whereas in the United Kingdom it has been, I see, for a series of years considerably under 1 in 3. The character of the offences,—vagrancy, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct,—under the first head, and stealing from the person under the second,—tends, I fear, to prove that the bonds of parental discipline are too soon broken, and that in the large towns at any rate there are not sufficient openings for the employment of female labour.

The only other point I have at all looked to is as to the Chinese, regarding whose disposition to crime much difference of opinion exists. I find that, whilst forming five per cent of the population, they contribute their full proportion, but not more, of its

criminals.

Part VIII.—Vital Statistics,

Presents an interesting field, but I shall not enter on it, as Mr. Archer's final report on the census will no doubt thoroughly traverse it. Nor shall I dwell at all upon Part IX., the Civil Establishment, which concludes the Blue Book.

Upon the whole, 1861 was a year of fair progress in Victoria, though manifesting strong traces of the transition from the sudden and miraculous prosperity of its early gold-field days to a normal condition of affairs; a transition which has undoubtedly been going on for some time past, and seems likely to continue, but not beyond the point which will still leave this community one of the wealthiest, and I trust I may add, happiest, on the face of the earth.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c.

I have, &c. (Signed)

HENRY BARKLY.

Encl. in No. 16.

Extracts from Enclosure in No 16.

CENSUS OF 1861.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

SUMMARY of the Population of Victoria by the Census taken on the 7th April 1861.

Population. °		Persons.	Males.	Females.
Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines - Chinese Aborigines	•	513,896 24,732 1,694	302,881 24,724 1,046	211,015 8 648
Total	-	540,322	328,651	211,671

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

RETURN of the Number of Births and Deaths, of both Sexes, registered during each Quarter of the Year 1861.

0 "			Births.		Deaths.			
Quarter ending		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
31st March 30th June - 30th September 31st December	-	2,722 2,951 3,265 3,082	2,621 2,703 3,249 2,868	5,343 5,654 6,514 5,950	1,879 1,588 1,394 1,263	1,433 1,204 851 910	3,312 2,792 2,245 2,173	
Total -	-	12,020	11,441	23,461	6,124	4,398	10,522	

MARRIAGES.

RETURN of the Number of Marriages registered during the Year 1861, distinguishing those celebrated by Clergy from those performed by Lay Registrars.

Q	uarter endi	ing		Clergy.	Registrars.	Total.	
31st March 30th June	•			1,050 1,150	53 30	1,103 1,180	
30th September 31st December	-			1,055 1,002	54 40	1,109 1,042	
Total	•	•	-	4,257	177	4,434	

ıts.

IMMIGRATION.—RETURN classifying the Immigrants who arrived in the Colony of Victoria by Sea during the year 1861, showing the number of Adults, Children, and Infants, distinguishing those coming from the adjacent Colonies, the United Kingdom, and Foreign Ports.

1	,	Infante.	M. F.		
	Foreign Ports.	Int	ji ji		
	n Port	Children 12 to 1 year.	ß.	24	
	Poreig	Chi 12 y	Ħ.	48	
	_	Adults.	ě.	135	
		Adı	M. F. M. F. M.	623	
		Infants.	p.;	156	
	dom.	1	×	734 146 156 623	
	King	Children 18 to 1 year-	E.	734	
	The United Kingdom.	Chil 18 t	×	788	
	The 1	ts.	F. M. P. M. P.	20 6,296 4,309 798	
		Adults.	×	3,296	
	nies.	ıts.	p.i	8	
	R Colo	Infants.	Ä.	8	
	ıborin	ren	5.	469	
	e neigł	Children 12 to 1 year.	¥.	- 10,031 2,551 482 469	
	New Zealand and South Seas. Total from the neighboring Colonies.		ß.	2,551	
	otalfr	Adnits.	Ä.	180,0	
	eas.		M. F. M. F.		
į	h Seas	Infants.	<u> </u>	- 20	'n
Place of Departure.	1 Sout	- 1 :	ps;	3	GENERAL TOTAL
of D	nd an	Children 12 to 1 year.	H.	17	RAL
Place	Zeala		1 2.	98	GENI
	New	Adults.	Ä	183	
		, ž	Pi.	7 3,4	
		Infants.		8	
	ii.	g	P. M.	171	
	Tasmania.	Children 12 to 1 year.	, K		
	r		F. M.	27 13 2,512 1,005 181	
		Adults.		312 1,	
			M. P. M. F. M.	13	
	stralia	Infants.	H.	22	
	m Au	. 1	P.	139	
	Weste	Children 12 to 1 year.	ji K	281	
	h and		<u> </u>	169	
	New South Wales. South and Western Australia.	Adults.	¥.	2831	
			64	- 1,231 597	
		Infants.	, H	81	
		1.	P.	129	
		Children 12 to 1 year.	¥	161 1	
			p.i	863	
		Adults.	M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F.	8 8	
			_	e. e.	

Total Souls. 26,912 Females. 181 Infants. Males. 219 Females 1,245 Chileren 12 to 1 year. Males. 1,322 Females. 6,995 Adults. 16,950 Males.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General.

EMIGRATION.—RETURN classifying the Emigrants who departed from the Colony of Victoria by Sea during the Year 1861, showing the number of Adults, Children, and Infants, and distinguishing those proceeding to the adjacent Colonies, to the United Kingdom, and to Foreign Ports.

- 1	- 1	캶	_	
		Infants	M.	9
	Foreign Ports.	Children 13 to 1 year.	Ŀ.	88
	oreign	Chill 13 t ye	F M. P. M. F. M. F. M. F. M. F. M.	37
	14	Adnlts,	E.	129
			Ж,	3,103
		Infants.	pri	72
	gdom.	Inf	×	153
	The United Kingdom.	Children 12 to 1 year.	pi ——	378 366 163 72 3,103 129
	Unite	Chi	×	878
	The	Adults.	p.;	98 74 3,448 1,034
			×	3,448
	lonies	Infants.	Pi	7.4
	Total to the neighbouring Colonies.		¥	
		Children 12 to 1 year.		210
			P. M. F. M.	44 25,079 2,768 612
	l to th	ults.	Pi	92,763
	Tota	Adults.	Ä	23,07
	.986	Infants.	Pi Pi	4
nation	uth Se	- Ju	×	\$
Place of Destination.	nd So	Children 12 to 1 year,	E.	170 132
ace of	New Zealand and South Seas.	Chi 18	¥	170
Ē		Adults.	M. F. M. F. M.	16,371 537
		γ	Ħ	16,371
	Tasmania.	Infants.	p.;	18
			F. M.	18
		Children 12 to 1 year.		755 120 116
		Chill 18	F. M.	180
		ilte.	p.;	765
		Adults.	Ä.	7 1,697
	ė,	nts.	p.;	1
	ustral	Infants.	×	∞
	South and Western Australia.	Children 12 to 1 year.	Ε.	8
		Chil 12 12 1	M.	88
		ults.	p.i	38 11 1,356 441
		Adults.	Ä	1,356
		Infants.	Pi	Ħ
	les.		*	8
	New South Wales.	Children 12 to 1 year.	P. M. P. M. P. M. F. M. F. M. F. M.	1,030 234 182
	w Sou	Chill Se ye	K,	7 88
	Ne	Adults.		1,030
		Adı	Ж.	3,655

Total Souls. 35,898 Females 167 Infants. Males. 257 Females. Children 12 to 1 year. **6** Males. 1,027 Feinales. 3,926 Adults. 29,630 Males.

GENERAL TOTAL.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

VICTORIA.

Summary of the Immigration by Sea, both Unassisted and Assisted, and of the Emigration by Sea, during the Year 1861.

1861.	Males.	Females.	Persons,	
Immigration unassisted	17,744	6,486	24,230	
" partially assisted	532	616	1,148	
" wholly assisted	215	1,319	1,584	
Total Immigration	18,491	8,421	26,912	
, Emigration	30,914	4,984	35,898	
Immigration in excess of Emigration		3,437	_	
Emigration in excess of Immigration	12,423		8,986	

GENERAL TOTAL.

	Ad	ults.	Children 12 to 1 year.		Infants.		Total
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Souls.
Immigration	16,950	6,995	1,322	1,245	219	181	26,912
Emigration	29,630	3,926	1,027	901	257	. 157	35, 898
Immigration in excess of Emigration		3,069	295	344	_	24	-
Emigration in excess of Immigration	12,680	-		-	38	-	8,986

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General

POPULATION OF THE GOLD FIELDS.

RETURN of the estimated Population on the various Gold Fields on the 31st December 1861.

		Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.		Totals.		Grand	Grand
Mining District.	Europeans. Chir	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Total, Miners	Total of all Classes.	
Ballarat	-	9,760	4,539	2,918	8	12,678	4,547	17,225	57,149
Castlemaine	-	6,710	7,481	1,547		8,257	7,481	15,738	45,468
Maryborough -	-	17,000	4,798	4,770	_	21,770	4,798	26,568	49,618
Ararat	-	10,750	1,550	530	_	11,280	1,5 5 0	12,830	23,58 <i>5</i>
Sandhurst -	-	6,596	1,319	3,553	_	10,149	1,319	11,468	3 2,775
Beechworth	•	10,700	4,849	1,085	-	11,785	4,849	16,634	24,906
Total -	-	61,516	24,536	14,403	8	75,919	24,544	100,468	233,501

Note.—The above Return is compiled from information supplied by the various Mining Surveyors.

R. Brough Smyth, Secretary for Mines.



Aboriginal Population.

RETURN of the estimated Numbers and Distribution of the Aboriginal Population in the Colony during the Year 1861.

Authority.	District.	Congregate at	Tribes,	Total Number including Men, Women and Children
Thomas	Melbourne	Mordialloc, Brighton, &c	Wawoorong or Yarra and Boorroorong or Coast Tribe.	85
Armytage Brothers	Geelong	Geelong, Winchelsea, &c	Barabool and Colac	20
Manifold	Central Western -	Purrambeet, &c	Charcourt	20
Taylor	Ballarat	Ballaraat, Bald Hill, Mount Emu, Bacchus Marsh, &c.	Bereberra or Mount Emu, Murrutchuloo or Bald Hill, Bunninyong, and Bacchus Marsh.	2 55
Adair	Upper Loddon	Mount Franklin, &c	Upper Loddon	8
Godfrey	Lower Loddon	Boort, &c	Lower Loddon	40
McLachlan -	Richardson River -	Rich, Avoca, &c	Richardson	20
Beveridge	Northern Wimmera -	Lake Boga, Swan Hill, banks of the Murray.	Wampa Wampa, Watty Watty, and Maika Maika,	200
Wilson, Elleman, and Officer	Central Wimmera -	Moravian Mission Station, Vecti's Station, and Upper Regions.	Pine Plain, Lake Hindmarsh, Mackenzie, Tatira.	300
McLeod	South-eastern Wimmera -	Harrow and Apsley	Names lost	90
McLeod	Portland Bay	Glenelg, Wannon Lake, Con- dale, Mount Rouse, Port- land, &c.	- • • -	142
Allan	Warrnambool	Tooram, Terang, Warrnam-	Tooram, Merry, Wyete, Yallock, Terang.	207
Chauncey	Rodney	Banks of Goulburn, Campaspe, Townships, &c.	Campaspe and Lower Goul- burn.	66
Reid	Wangaratta	Wahgunyah, Wangaratta, Wo-donga, Yackandandah, &c.	Whroo, Glematong, Kiewa, Unorring, &c.	60
Lane	Mitta Mitta	On banks of Mitta, &c.	Thurmatong or Little River, and Omeo.	28
Aitkin and Hickson	Upper Goulburn '-	Murchison Station, Towns, &c.	Goulburn, Delatite (or Bealite), Seymour, and Yarra.	96
Hedley	Port Albert	Port Albert and Tarraville -		23
McMillan [Sale	Banks of rivers, towns, &c	Eight tribes, names not received	250
			Total	1,860

Norz.—The numbers in the above table are only approximate, the wandering habits of the Aborigines rendering it difficult to tain accurate returns. No fresh account has been taken of the number of Blacks since August 1861.

R. Brough Smyth, Secretary to the Central Board for Aborigines.



Victoria.

PRODUCTION.—LANDS GRANTED AND SOLD.

RETURN of all Lands granted without purchase, and sold, during the period from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

ent	the Colony.	ai ai	61 61
l ext		r r	808,
Tota	the (₹ .	1,133
		P. B. P.	- 2
otal rants thout	chase ued ii Colon	ď	1 3
Total Grants without	Pur iss the (4	640
		نه. ا	229
Fotal sold	ony.	zi.	2 1
Total in t	3	1	8,58(
			4,50
96.	cre.	£ 8. d.	31
Avrage	er A	ب پ	4
		:	٠,
	zed.	, d	14
,	realized.	•	,487
		F. & d.	623
		1	1283
		æ	ဗ
Totals.	-j	₹	,744
	Sold.		514
		No. A. B. P. No.	0 20 51 0 10 9,288 514,744 3 1283 623,487 14 5 1 4 2 4,508,580 2 1683 640 1 31 51,133,808 2 2
		pi.	10
	Granted.	, a	0
	Gra	0	
		Z A	-01
acres.		r ei	0
200	Sold.	;	24,960
Lots over 500 acr	δŽ	,	
Lots		No.	39
der		A. B. P.	213,058 0 14
φ.		, ai	0
00 an acres.	Sold.	4	3,058
ots over 100 and 500 acres.	Ø		21
Lots over 100 and under 500 acres.		Zo.	487
	1	Z	.,
Lots under 100 acres.		5. 5.	38 2 3
			01
	Sold.	<	3,726
	91		276
nder 10		Lots. A. B. P. No.	20 51 0 10 7,762 276,726 2 3844 1,487
n sto		ě	10
I	Granted,	ai	1 0
	Grat		.5
		Lots	80

CLEMENT HODGKINSON,
Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—EXTENT OCCUPIED AND CULTIVATED.

RETURN showing the Number of Holders of purchased Land and of Crown Land, exclusive of Stations; the aggregate Extent of their Holdings; the Quantity of Land enclosed; the Total Area in Cultivation, and the Number of Acres under each Description of Crop, in each County and Pastoral District, and in the entire Colony, for the Year ending March 31, 1862.

Extent of Land under each Description of Crop.	Extent of Total Extent Cereals, Peas, and Beans.	<u> </u>	Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres, Acres,	4,090,784 2,789,836 439,895 196,922 91,061 3,419 1,714 66 696 293,878
upation.		Stations).	Acres.	54,657
Extent of Land in Occupation.		Total.	Acres.	4,036,127
Exter	Purchased Land.	Rented.	Acres.	747,096
	P.	Freehold. Rented.	Acres.	3,289,031
	Number of Holdings exceeding	One Acre.		14,960

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General.

GOLD BY ESCORT.

RETURN showing the Quantity of Gold brought from the Gold Fields by the Government Escort during each Month of the Year 1861.

	Mon		Quantities.		
			-		Ozs. dwt.
January		-	-	- İ	187,514 10
February	-	-	-	- :	152,314 0
March -	-	-	•	-	137,433 0
April	-		-	-	124,164 10
May -	-	-	-	-	151,089 10
June	-	-	-	-	163,228 0
July -	•	-	-	- '	137,314 10
August	-	-	-	-	183,402 0
September	-	-	•	-	152,469 10
October	-	-	-	•	165,476 10
November	-	-	-	-	138,071 10
December	-	-	•	- ,	140,410 0
	Total	•	•	-	1,832,887 10

JOHN WILKINSON, Gold Receiver.

POSTAGE.

RETURN showing the Number of Inland Letters and Newspapers posted in the Colony of Victoria, also the Number of Ship Letters despatched and received, together with the Postal Revenue and Expenditure, during the Year 1861.

Number Inland			Inland		To	otal		
of Post Offices.	Letters posted.	Ship Letters.	Newspapers Ship Newspapers.		Letters.	Newspapers.	Income,	Expenditure.
369	4,217,908	Despatched 948,241 Received 943,780 Total - 1,892,021	1 ,967,4 98	Despatched 850,263 Received 1,459,418 Total - 2,309,681	6,109, 929	4,277,179	£ s. d. 127,869 9 2*	£ s. d. 109,276 7 2

^{*} Included in the above income are stamps to the amount of 13,789L 15s. 2d. that have been supplied to the Government

WILLIAM TURNER, Secretary.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

RETURN of the Value of Imports to and Exports from the Colony during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

	Imports.					Exports.			
Articles, the	Produce or Manu		Articles	Articles, the Produce or Manufacture of-					
United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign States.	Total.	Victoria.	United Kingdom.			Total,	
£ 7,3 9 0,403	£ 3,121,047	£ 3,021,002	£ 13,532,452	£ 10,596,368	£ 1,698,214	£ 868,830	£ 665,194	£ 13,828,606	

W. H. Spain, Comptroller of Accounts. ROBERT S. Anderson, Commissioner of Trade and Customs.



Departments, and for which cash has not been received.

Norr.—In the foregoing Return the number of inland letters posted in Victoria has been given, instead of the number of letters passed through the Post Offices, as furnished in previous years; the number of letters posted showing more accurately the amount of correspondence circulated in the Colony.

FINANCE, &c.
BALANCE SHEET, 1st of January to 31st of December 1861.

Ledger Folio.		Dr		Cr.		nee to	Trans	actions	during 1861.	Balance on	31 st	December	1861.
L	FINANCE, 1860.	Di	•			Reference to	D	r.	Cr.	Dr.	,	Cr.	
289	RECEIPTS. Revenue Refunds from Revenue	£ 8,993		3,316,430 1	. d.	1 2	£ 20,129	8. d	148,654 17 6	1		£ 3,46 5, 085	s. d. 16 1
	EXPENDITURE. Disbursements and Charges Liabilities Credits—To Disburse-	2,598,466 ——	1 6		*	3 5	828,061 59,966			3, 426,527 5			
	ments during 1860 -		-			4	-		176,062 18 11			176,062	18 11
		2,607,439	19 5	3,316,439 1	8 7		908,151	3 5	324,717 16 5	3,515,591 2 125,557 12	10		
	•									3,641,148 1	. 0	3,641,148	15 0

WILLIAM C. HAINES, Treasurer.

Public Debt.

Return of the Public Debt of the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1861.

Date.	To whom due,	Rate of Interest.	When incurred, and for what Cause.	Provisions for Payment of Interest or Sinking Fund, and reference to Enactments by which it is made.	Amount of Original Debt.	Amount Repaid.	Remarks.
31st Dec. 1861.	To holders of debentures.	Six pounds per centum per annum.	During 1855, 1857, and 1858. To obtain funds for the construction of waterworks to supply the city of Melbourne, its suburbs, and the town of Geelong with water.	Both principal and interest are made a primary charge upon the revenue of the Colony by Act 18 Vict., No. 40.	800,0002.	2 00,0001.	10.000l. of this amount stands to credit of the trustees of the Police Reward Fund under the Trust Fund Account.
31st Dec. 1861.	To holders of debentures.	Five pounds per centum per annum.	1. During 1856. 2. To obtain funds for the purchase of the privileges, rights, and property held by the Melbourne Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company.	Both principal and interest are made a primary charge upon the revenue of the Colony by Act 19 Vict., No. 15.	68,100 <i>l</i> .	Nil.	This amount is due in the year 1873.
31st Dec. 1861.	To holders of debentures.	Six pounds per centum per annum.	1. During 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861. 2. To obtain funds for the construction of railways.	Both principal and interest are made a primary charge upon the revenue of the Colony by Act 21 Vict., No. 36.	The amount of the loan is limited by Act 21 Vict., No.36, to 8,000,000l.: of this amount debentures to the value of 5,676,960l.were disposed of up to 31st Dec. 1861.		Of the gross amount of these debentures sold, 276,960l, were obtained in the Colony.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Return of Military Expenditure in the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1861. There are not any Military Posts or Works the expenses of which are defrayed from Imperial funds. There are not any Militia or Local Corps maintained at the Imperial expense. No Bills have been drawn by the Commissariat during the year 1861.

Imperial Expenditure for 1861.

Particulars.	Total Amount in Pounds Sterling.	Total Amount in Pounds Sterling.
Pay of General Staff Ditto Commissariat Staff Ditto Medical Staff Ditto Commissariat extra Staff Ditto Staff Clerks Ditto Staff Clerks Ditto Keeper of Military Magazine Ditto Royal Artillery Ditto 40th Regiment Servants' allowance to General Commissariat and Medical Staff Hospital Expenditure Land and Water Transport	£ s. d. 1,518 6 8 1,140 12 6 1,280 15 0 13 13 9 420 15 0 36 16 3 451 6 8 4,122 18 7 233 9 6 421 4 11 210 18 9	£ s. d. 1,909 7 0 1,013 18 10 2,559 15 10 7 8 6 13 15 1 84 6 11 32 12 9 956 9 6 60 3 2 £16,488 10 2

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1861.

Pay of Commissariat Staff -	ount	Particulars.	Total Amo	
Commissariat Staff		stores, &c.) Compensation for Clothing -		s d
Transport Establish ment. Fatigue Pay - 143 8 0 160 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 3 10 0	to 31st December, 1861: Pay	738 1	18 5
Emptying Cesspools - 156 5 0 Barrack Stores - 275 10 6 &c. of Volunteers doing duty on the Footscray Magazine in Lynn and Tule 1861.	1 2 0 2 15 10	to 31st December 1861: Pay (Imperial and Colonial) - , Working - Provisions Fuel and Light - Contingencies -		0 10
DAPORIES WORKS, Arc - 1 155 11 6 1 1:	8 0	&c. of Volunteers doing duly on the Footscray Magazine in June and July 1861: Pay -	£21,202 13	

The Sums paid by the Colony during the year 1861 for the Military are detailed above.

Ordnance.—Military Works, Stores, Barracks, &c.—No Bills have been drawn by the Commissariat during the Year 1861.

T. F. MYLREA, D.C.G., Controller.

Volunteer Corps.—Expenditure.

Return of the Strength and Expenditure of the Victoria Volunteer Force for the Year 1861.

	Amount.			
Colonel of Volunts	SALARIES. ers (also District Inspector of Musketry, and Acting Assistant Military	£	s .	d.
Secretary on St	aff of Major-General)	400	0	o
(one also paid a	is Colonial Barrack Master)	1,300	0	0
One clerk -		250		ŏ
One armourer		250		ŏ
Labourer -		-	ŏ	0
	One Gunnery Lieutenant	200	-	õ
Naval Brigade -	-{ Drill Instructors	315	-	0
6	Boatmen	127		-
	Adjutant, including allowance for forage	500		0
First Cavalry -	- Serjeant Major	300	_	ŏ
,	Trumpeter	6	o	o
	(Adjutant	475		-
	Serjeant Major	300	-	•
Mounted Rifles	Drill Instructors	772	-	-
	Buglers		19	-
	(Adjutant	475		ö
	Serjeant-Major	300		0
Artillery -	-{ Drill Instructors	1,095	-	_
2211111111111	Buglers	1,033		0
•	Labourer	109		-
	[Adjutant	475	•	
Rifles -	-{ Drill Instructors } Buglers}	6,207	_	-
	Total Salaries	14,122	18	1
	Contingencies.			
Travelling expenses Medals, Targets, and Rent of Offices Stores Instruction in Volu Expenses and repairs Fuel, Light, and Wa Arms and Ammunit Clothing	Incidentals Inter Engineering of Tools ter	16,552	6	5
ciornink -	Total Expenditure	30,675	4	6

W. A. Dean Pitt, Major, Major of Brigade Victoria Volunteer Force.

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, &c.

VICTORIA.

RETURN of the Number of Churches and Chapels, Schoolhouses, and other Buildings used for Public Worship by the different Religious Denominations; also the Number of Persons for which there is Accommodation, and the Number usually attending.

	Churches		Private		Number of	Persons
Denomination,	and Chapels.	Schoolhouses.	Dwellings and Public Buildings,	Total.	For which there is Accommodation.	Usually Attending.
Church of England	73	109	51	233	33,638	1
Evangelical Church of England -			1	1	200	80
Free Church of England	1	-		1	429	350
Roman Catholic	5 9	49	26	134	29,844	22,050
Presbyterian	83	58		141	24,582	15,279
Free Presbyterian	92	6	1	16	3,930	1,635
United Presbyterian	6	_		6	2,250	1,460
Wesleyan	204	1	1	206	36,965	34,140
Primitive Methodist	53	1 1	243	78	7,785	3,587
United Methodist	16		_	16	2,840	1,800
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist -	8			8	1,290	610
Welsh Congregation	1	_		1	100	70
Independent or Congregationalist 4	38	1	6	45	10,500	7,200
Welsh Independent	3			3	420	320
Baptist	27 5			27	7,379	5,682
Welsh Baptist	1			i	200	60
Union Church	7	1 1	16	9	925	160
Christians or Disciples of Christ -	5	_	8	137	760	303
Society of Friends	-	—	1	1	150	40
Moravian	1			1	150	408
Unitarian Christian	19		1 10	2	220	20
German Lutheran	14 11	1		15	2,550	1,150
Jews	5	_	1	6	2,150	298
Mariners Church	1	_		1	200	40
Bible Christians	1212	_	5	17	1,943	1,025
Christian Israelite	3	_		3	800	170
Catholic Apostolic	1	1	2	4 13	150	130
TOTAL -	632	228	129	989	172,350	98,148 14

- ¹ No return of the number of persons usually attending
- each service.

 3 One chapel at Woodford, in which there is no service
- held.

 Number of persons which one of the public buildings
- will contain is not mentioned.

 4 Four churches or chapels and two private houses, no return of the number of persons they will contain.

 5 Two chapels, no return of the number of persons they will contain; and five chapels, no return of the number of persons usually attending each service.

 6 No return of the number of persons it will contain.

 7 One chapel and two private houses, no return of the number of they will contain.
- number they will contain.
- Aborigines.

- No return of the number generally attending.

 No return of the number it will contain.

 No return of the number generally attending.

 There are more churches, &c. in the country districts, the returns of which have not been received.
- 13 One school-house and two private dwellings, no return of the number they will contain.

 14 This total is exclusive of the Church of England congregations, and of the congregations of some of the places of worship belonging to other denominations, respecting which the returns received are incomplete.

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS, 1861.

D. at day (Charles)	Number	Nun	aber of Scho	lars.	Aid fr	om		Volun Contribu			. T	,	
Description of Schools.	of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Tota	Govern	ment	.	School and other			Tota		
	1	<u>' </u>			£	8.	<u>d</u> .	£	s.	d.	£	s.	
Denominational -	- 484	20,450	17,026	37,476	80,826		3	43,479		11	124,305	15	2
National -	- 187	7,670	6,199	13,869	24,907	4	10	13,334	9	4	38,241	14	2
Private -	- 211	1,968	3,160	5,128	· —						_	-	
TOTAL -	- 882	30,088	26,385	56,473	105,733	17	1	56,813	12	3	162,547	9	4

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,
Registrar General.

VICTORIA.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS,

RETURN of the Denominational Schools in operation in the Colony of Victoria during the Year 1861.

	Number	Num	ber of Scl	olars.	Aid from	Voluntary Contri- butions, School	į.
Denomination.	of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government,	Fees, and other Sources.	Total.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Church of England	192	8,097	7,014	15,111	33,651 18 0	17,292 1 3	50,943 19 3
Roman Catholic	101	3,935	3,589	7,524	15,567 10 11	6,943 9 0	22,510 19 11
Presbyterian	76	3,241	2,571	5,812	1)	7,319 12 11	η .
Free Church	11	485	370	8 <i>55</i>	14,505 8 4	1,093 6 0	23,272 12 6
United Pyesbyterian	1	140	105	245	IJ	354 5 3	
Wesleyan	61	2,916	2,200	5,116	10,414 13 8	6,501 10 1	16,916 5 9
United Methodist Free Church -	4	410	262	672	ו	853 1 9	1
Primitive Methodist	4	169	90	259	i I	332 2 3	
Independent	11	363	311	674	6,291 1 8	926 18 5	10,127 7 10
Lutheran	6	168	127	295	0,291 1 8	338 14 0	10,121 110
Baptist	2	59	86	145		278 8 0	1 1
Combined	13	410	286	696	IJ	[1,107 1 9	IJ
Deaf and Dumb	1 1	2	4	6	105 5 0	17 4 0	122 19 0
Jews	1	55	11	66	290 14 8	120 18 3	411 12 11
Total	484	20,450	17,026	37,476	80,826 12 3	43,479 2 11	124,305 15 2

R. HALE BUDD.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the National Schools in operation in the Colony of Victoria during the Year 1861.

Description of Sch	1-		Number of	Numl	per of Sch	olars.	Aid from	Voluntary Contri- butions, School	Total.
Description of Sch	10018.		Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Fees, and other Sources.	I otal,
Model Schools - Town and Suburban - Country - Gold Fields			3 52 79 53	442 2,979 2,1 <i>5</i> 6 2,093	251 2,387 1,783 1,778	693 5,366 3,939 3,871	£ 4. d. 3,246 15 11 8,971 2 2 7,792 4 3 4,897 2 6	£ s. d. 1 322 2 6 5,407 4 6 3,237 0 10 3,368 1 6	£ s. d. 4,568 18 5 14,378 6 8 11,029 5 1 8,265 4 0
Total	-	-	187	7,670	6,199	13,869	24,907 4 10	13,334 9 4	58,241 14 2

BENJ, F. KANE.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

RETURN of the Private Schools in operation in the Colony of Victoria during the Year 1861.

					Number o	of Schools,		Nur	nber of Scho	lars.
Counties	or Pastoral	Districts.		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bourke -			_	3	13	72	88	622	1,418	2,040
Dalhousie -	-	-	-	-		8	3	36	54	90
)undas -			-	_		2	2	14	36	5 0
Frant -	-	-	- 1	4	4	12	20	248	269	517
Frenville -			- 1	1		4	5	155	113	268
Iampden -		-	-	_		1 1	1	12	13	25
fornington		-	-		_	7	7	59	47	106
lormanby -	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	68	60	128
ipon -		-	-	1	_	2	3	22	15	37
albot -	•	-	-			14	14	139	212	351
/illiers -			-			9	9	42	95	137
Sipps Land	-	•	-		_	1 1	1	8	12	20
he Loddon	-	•	-	2	6	40	48	482	741	1,223
he Murray	•		- 1			1	1	18	16	34
he Wimmera -	-	-	-	-	_	5	5	43	59	102
	Total		_ [12	24	175	211	1,968	3,160	5,128

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER, Registrar General.



Victoria

GAOLS AND PPISONERS.

SUMMARY of Gaols and Prisoners in the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1861.

Number of	during the	56
	in Gaols during the Year.	2,101
Number of Punishments	for Offences committed within the Prisons,	.155
Number of Prisoners	employed during the Year.	3,703
have	Total.	2,932
Number of Prisoners who have been committed before.	Three Times or more.	989
er of Prisen commit	Twice.	551
Numb	Once.	1,992
Number of Prisoners	received during the Year.	10,254
Greatest Number of Prisoners in	Confinement at any One Time during the Year.	1,038
finement 861.	Total.	674
rs in Con p.cmber 1	Debt.	39
Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 29.h Sep.cmber 1861.	Misde- meanors.	342
Number on th	Felonies, meanors.	293
Number of Prisoners the Prisons are capable	of containing where more than One sleeps in a Cell.	1,924
Number of Prisoners the Prisons	are capable of containing in separate Cells.	466
Number	of Prisons.	12

PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND HULKS.

SUMMARY of Penal Establishments and Hulks in the Colony of Victoria for the Year 1861.

Number of Deaths in	blishments during the Year.	4
Number of Cases of Sickness in	Penal Esta- blishments during the Year.	712
Number of Punishments during the Year	for Offences committed within the Penal Establishments.	2,042
Number of Days' Labour	by Prisoners in the course of the Year.	425,841
ed who	Total.	712
Number of Prisoners received who have been convicted before.	Three Twice. Times or more.	266
of Prisor e been cor	Twice.	115
Number	Once.	331
Number of Prisoners	received in the course of the Year.	1,791
	Confinement at any One time during the Year.	1,381
ners in t - 1861.	Total.	1,125
Number of Prisoners in Confinement on 31st December 1861.	For Misde-	223
Numbe C on 31st	For Felonies.	505
Number of Prisoners the Penal Establishments	Establishments are capable of are capable containing when of containing in more than One sleeps separate Cells.	988
Number of Prisoners the Penal	Establishments are capable of containing in separate Cells,	626
Number of	Establish- ments.	44

W. CHAMP, Inspector General.

TASZANIA. No. 17.

TASMANIA.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Gore Browne, C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 77.) MY LORD DUKE, Government House, Hobarton, Tasmania, August 21, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the statistics of Tasmania for the year 1861. 2. This Colony has been, from its foundation to a recent period, fostered by convict labour, and stimulated by a very large imperial expenditure. A permanent macadamized road from Hobarton to Launceston, a distance of 120 miles, through a succession of thinly-peopled districts, the substantial dwellings of the settlers surrounded by outhouses and gardens, the hospitals, the Queen's Asylum, and public buildings of a finer description than are usually seen in a small colony, owe their origin chiefly to convict labour, and could never have been created by so small a free population. On the other hand, charitable establishments on so extensive a scale as those in Tasmania would not have been required by a free and industrious population, and the expense for police and gaols is out of all proportion to the total number of inhabitants, which on 7th of April 1861 amounted to 89,977.

3. There can be no doubt that the Colony still suffers, both directly and indirectly, from the circumstances attending its formation. The labouring class generally is very different from that which is to be found in a Colony where the emigrant has been always free; and all classes expect too much from the local government, and attribute to its action or inaction that decrease of prosperity which arises from natural causes, and from the cessation of the impetus given by a large imperial expenditure.

4. An inferior system of agriculture prevails (especially in the south). Root crops have been much neglected; and at the present time Hobarton imports live stock, and even salt provisions, to a considerable extent, from Australia, for home consumption.

5. About the year 1854, in consequence of the gold discoveries, the prosperity of the Australian Colonies culminated. Agricultural produce, landed property, and labour, all acquired an unprecedented value. Foreign competition in grain and other produce naturally ensued; and that competition, together with the encouragement given to the development of the uncultivated lands of Victoria itself, has subsequently reduced the price of land and agricultural produce in Tasmania, until they are now worth but little more than they were before the discovery of gold; but the rate of wages is still twice as high as it was prior to the year 1851.

6. No remunerating gold field having been yet discovered in this Colony, the depression is felt without any abatement, present or prospective, and is aggravated by the system of farming before referred to, many farms having been exhausted by a repetition of the same crops, until the annually diminishing produce has ceased to be remunerative

even at favourable prices.

7. With a view to remedy this evil as far as may be possible, an Agricultural Society has just been inaugurated in the south, and it is hoped that it may have a good effect. A society of this description has been in existence in the north for some years, but until now all endeavours to establish one in the south have proved abortive.

Revenue and Expenditure.

8. The foregoing remarks necessarily preface the announcement of a declining revenue; but, unfortunately, the expenditure has not been reduced, nor has it been practicable to reduce it in a corresponding degree, the expenses of the public service deing determined by the value or cost of similar services in the adjoining Colony of Victoria. This remark applies especially to contract services, and to public works; but it extends, more or less, to every description of labour, skilled or unskilled, employed by Government. The customs, which in 1854 produced 171,000*l.*, have gradually decreased until in 1861 they fell (notwithstanding augmented rates of duty) to 111,546*l.* The deficiencies have been made good by some reductions,—by requiring the towns and the rural districts to bear a



portion of their police expenditure, and, where arrears had accumulated, by loans,—until in the beginning of this year (1862) ad valorem duties estimated to cover a deficiency of 30,000l. were imposed. The accompanying returns show that the excess of departures beyond the arrivals in the year 1861 amounted to 1,077 persons; and it will be seen by the note attached to Return No. 6 of the Statistics, that a large number of those who emigrated went to the gold fields in New Zealand. It may therefore be assumed that they were chiefly adults. Many of these have left their families unprovided for in Tasmania, and others will, doubtless, require their families to follow them.

for in Tasmania, and others will, doubtless, require their families to follow them.

9. Returns Nos. 28, 29, and 30,* of Statistics, show that the coin and other assets in the banks were considerably less in 1861 than in 1860; and Return No. 58,* shows that the amount of mortgages registered upon land was in excess of that in the year 1860. Return No. 19 shows that the imports and exports were also both less in 1861 than in 1860.

These results are far from satisfactory. It is evident that (apart from the extraordinary stimulus afforded by expenditure upon convicts) Tasmania, like other agricultural colonies, has but two sources of wealth; viz., the capital introduced by immigrants, and the value given by their labour and capital to the waste lands of the Crown. In reference to the last, it will be seen by the returns that 3,000,000 of acres of the most accessible if not of the best land have already been alienated, and other colonies now compete with their vast territories against the 12,000,000 which still remain unsold in Tasmania. There is, therefore, too much reason to fear that the revenue will continue to decline so long as it depends upon the sources from which it is at present derived, and emigrants are tempted to withdraw their labour and capital to a greater extent than it can be introduced.

Debt of the Colony.

10. The debt of the Colony, principally secured on the Land Fund, amounted to 465,560l. on 30th June 1862, against which, however, it will be seen that there are assets in the shape of payments due on account of Crown lands, which have been sold on credit, and for which the first instalments will soon be due. The yearly rental derived from lands leased by the Government amounts to 18,750l. 9s. 10d. (See No. 23 of Statistics.)

Education.

11. Education is, generally speaking, well conducted and fairly spread over the Colony. Some of the schools are admirably managed, and the whole are under the supervision of two gentlemen of superior attainments, whose reports are laid before the local Parliament, and which I now enclose, marked Nos. 4 and 5.* I am extremely anxious to introduce a system of industrial training to some of the lower schools, and have reason to hope for success in the attempt. Bills on this subject, and for the establishment of reformatories, are before the local Parliament. The expenses of both Church and Education, which exceed 30,000l. per annum, are now defrayed out of the general revenues of the Colony.

Immigration.

12. The immigration to this Colony at the expense of Government has been for the present almost entirely discontinued; very few immigrants arrive, and it will be seen by the returns that the emigration exceeds the immigration.

Gold and Coal.

13. The gold at Fingal has been examined carefully during this year, but no remunerating gold field has yet been discovered. Mr. Gould, the Government geologist, has found indications of gold on the west of the Island, and a systematic exploration will be commenced under his direction as soon as the season will permit. Mr. Gould's report is attached, marked No. 6.* The local Parliament having appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of testing the quality of the coal fields, a committee has been formed for that purpose, but as yet they have not reported any favourable results.

Penal Estalishment.

14. Tasmania being no longer a penal colony, the convicts maintained at the expense of the Imperial Government are annually diminishing in numbers. Those who are still undergoing punishment are detained at the establishment at Port Arthur, upon which I

made a separate report, forwarded by last mail (No. 67, July 22, 1862). Many of the convicts sent out when transportation was the punishment inflicted for minor offences have availed themselves of the encouragement to reformation afforded by the lenient rules applied in this Colony, and, having profited by the facilities for acquiring independence offered at that period, they have become thoroughly respectable settlers. Reformation, however, naturally became more rare when the class of criminals sent to the Colony ceased to comprehend men convicted of venial offences, and included those only of the very worst character, while, at the same time, facilities for acquiring property were greatly diminished.

15. Some of the men under detention at Port Arthur are atrocious criminals, and when any of them obtain their release, (after having performed the time prescribed by existing regulations for convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life,) the Colony is too often shocked by the commission of some fearful crime. Men whose existence has been for the most part passed in chain gangs and penal settlements, not unfrequently take advantage of their freedom or conditional freedom to repeat the crime which led to their This observation is specially applicable to the case of that peculiar original conviction. class whose crimes have been committed against women and children, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that their release has led to much dissatisfaction in the Colony. In connexion with this subject, I observe that landed proprietors and farmers in this Colony suffer more than in other colonies from the difficulty of procuring efficient labour. former period convicts, while under a modified coercion which operated on their hopes quite as much as on their fears, were often excellent labourers; but now that the means of coercion are relaxed, and incentives to good conduct are diminished, employers have great difficulty in dealing with them, and consequently prefer immigrant labour. follows that in Hobarton and Launceston there is often considerable distress, and liberated convicts have great difficulty in obtaining employment. This scarcity of employment tempts, if it does not force, them to a recommission of crime, which ensures their being sent back after a brief interval to Port Arthur. To mitigate this evil as far as it may be possible, I have determined to adopt the plan explained in my Report on that establishment, to the adoption of which my Executive Council has assented (on the part of the Colony) quite as readily as the Comptroller General of Convicts has done on the ground of discipline.

16. Having dwelt at length on the agricultural and commercial depression under which the Colony is labouring, I must also refer to the great material comfort which Tasmania offers to its inhabitants. The climate, which is one of the most enjoyable and one of the most healthy in the world, is subject to no violent extremes, and the towns and villages, built of the stone of the country, are superior to many of the same size in England. Nor are fields of industry and enterprise wanting. All European fruits grow luxuriantly and in great abundance; and the absence of damp and of extreme heat admit of the successful working of breweries, in which excellent beer is brewed, and which might be made to supply the whole of the Australian Colonies. The timber of Tasmania is celebrated both for durability and for the beauty of its grain, and it is hoped that the specimens sent to the Great Exhibition may attract attention in the mother country. is especially suited to the growth of wool, which, when bearing the brand of gentlemen who are careful in preparing it, fetches the highest price in the English market. number of vessels belonging to Hobarton are engaged in whale fishing, from which a considerable profit is derived, and a successful steam company maintains the communication between Tasmania and the neighbouring Colonies.

17. Projects are now before the local Parliament for the formation of a railroad from Launceston to Deloraine, and for making tramways in the district of the Huon. If carried into effect these roads will open large tracts of fine agricultural land covered with magnificent timber.

18. Finally, I may observe that if the measures for promoting irrigation so strongly recommended by my two immediate predecessors were adopted, the agricultural and pastoral capabilities of the Colony would be very greatly increased.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.

No. 1.

Return showing the Population of the Colony of Tasmania at the Date of the last Census; viz., 7th April 1861, distributed according to the Electoral Districts.

			Married	or Single	·.	7.1	Totals,	861	91.	Totals,		int	se and D he respec us Distric	tive
Name of Electoral	•	Ma	iles.	Fen	nales.	1	of last (•	ľ		s Census	10	57 and 18	
District.		Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total
Hobart Town	-	3, 363	6,312	3,583	6,191	9,675	9,774	19,449	9,196	9,062	18,258	1,191	_	_
Glenorchy*	-	515	1,182	558	1,090	1,697	1,648	3,345	1,957	1,922	3,879	_	534	_
Queenborough	•	356	594	443	586	950	1,029	1,979	1,096	1,221	2,317		338	_
${f K}$ ingborough	-	638	1,301	612	903	1,939	1,515	3,454	1,875	1,269	3,144	310	_	_
Franklin -	-	493	947	492	647	1,440	1,139	2,579	1,422	929	2,351	228	_	_
New Norfolk	.•	464	1,000	500	726	1,464	1,226	2,690	1,507	1,134	2,641	49	_	_
Brighton	-	512	1,049	495	752	1,561	1,247	2,808	1,596	1,154	2,750	58		_
Clarence -	-	286	594	275	397	880	672	1,552	962	650	1,612	_	60	_
Richmond	-	325	579	287	417	904	704	1,608	991	740	1,731	_	123	_
Sorell -	-	786	1,978	502	845	2,764	1,347	4,111	2,774	1,098	3,872	239	_	_
Oatlands -	-	415	982	380	556	1,397	936	2, 33 3	1,354	882	2,236	97	_	_
Cumberland	-	463	1,193	443	695	1,656	1,138	2,794	1,634	957	2,591	203	_	_
Glamorgan	-	196	476	186	310	672	496	1,168	710	481	1,191	_	23	_
Fingal -	-	344	788	326	498	1,132	824	1,956	877	553	1,430	526	_	_
Campbell Town	-	414	1,056	402	677	1,470	1,079	2,549	1,524	1,009	2,533	16	_	_
Ringwood	-	352	929	302	391	1,281	69 3	1,974	1,003	497	1,500	474	_	_
Norfolk Plains	-	583	1,294	573	935	1,877	1,508	3,385	1,295	914	2,209	1,176	_	_
Morven -	-	458	1,113	429	638	1,571	1,067	2,638	1,932	1,232	3,164	_	526	_
Selby† -	-	<i>5</i> 18	1,031	500	732	1,549	1,232	2,781	2,122	1,521	3,643	_	862	_
Launceston	-	1,867	3,317	1 ,943	3,232	5,184	5,175	10,359	4,051	3,823	7,874	2,485	_	_
George Town	-	238	552	215	345	790	560	1,350	818	50 5	1,323	27	 _	
Westbury -	-	798	1,859	769	1,159	2,657	1,928	4,585	2,124	1,309	3,433	1,152	_	_
Deloraine -	-	<i>5</i> 70	1,294	514	736	1,864	1,250	3,114	1,224	759	1,983	1,131	_	_
Devon -	-	939	2,280	887	1,310	3,219	2,197	5,4 16	1,872	1,265	3,137	2,279	_	_
Totals	-	15,893	33,700	15,616	24,768	49,593	40,384	89,977	45,916	34,886	80,802	11,641	2,466	,175
					Mili	tary, inc	luding V	omen an	d Childre	en -	690			
								Total	for 185	7 -	81,492			
								:	Militar	90, as i	n the predistributed	sent Cens d amon	sus the g the	690

^{*} The decrease in Glenorchy is to be accounted for by two parishes having been taken from it and added to Hobart Town ince 1857.

No. 4.

RETURN respecting the State of Education of the Inhabitants of Tasmania, as ascertained by the Census of 7th April 1857.

Number of persons who can read and write - - 48,279

Ditto, who can read only - - - - 13,134

Ditto, who cannot read - - - 28,564

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since 1857.

† The decrease in Selby is attributable to the same cause, two having been added to Launceston.

TABMANIA.

No. 6.

Return showing the Population of Tasmania on 31st December 1861.

	Males.	Females.		en whose Sexe been distinguis		Totals.	Total Population
Population on 7th April 1861, that being the date of last census -	49,593	40,384	-	•	-		89,977
Arrivals hetween the 31st March and 31st December 1861	1,737	729		235		2, 701	
Births during ditto	1,304	1,181	-	•	-	2,485	
	3,041	1,910		235		5,186	
Departure between the 31st March and 31st December 1861	2,696	772		404		3,872	
Deaths during ditto	619	461				1,080	
	3,315	1,233		404		4,952	- -
Increase	-	677	-	•	-	677	
Decrease	274			169		443	
		Total	Increa	se -	-	*234	
				Add Incre	ase		234
		Total I	Populat	ion on Dece	mber S	81, 1861 -	90,211

^{*} This small increase in the population is accounted for, to a very great extent, by the fact that since 1st April 1861, a large number of persons have gone to New Zealand, attracted by the gold discoveries there, which, after deducting those who have returned, amounts to, from Hobart Town 460, and from Launceston 337, making a total of 797.

No. 15.

Return showing the Distribution of Marriages among the several Religious Denominations in the Years 1860 and 1861.

Religious Denominations.		1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Church of England	-	289	298	9	_
Church of Scotland -	-	116	131	15	_
Church of Rome	-	107	111	4	_
Wesleyans	-	65	75	10	_
Independents	-	90	54	_	3 6
Baptists	-	22	44	22	_
Jews	-		1	1	_
By Deputy Registrars	•	~-	3	3	_
Total	-	689	717	64	36
		Deduct D	ecrease -	36	_
		Total Inc	rease -	28	-

No. 17.

RETURN showing the Number of Immigrants introduced at the Public Expense during the Years 1860 and 1861; distinguishing the Countries and Religions, and also showing the Amount paid by Government for their Introduction.

_	!	Mar	ried.			Sing	le.			Chile	ildren. Totals.				Gen Tot			
Country and Religion.	18	50.	186	51.	186	50.	18	361.	180	30.	180	61.	18	so.	180	61.	1860.	1861.
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.		
England	25	27	7	11	14	136	6	127	26	36	8	5	65	199	21	143	264	164
Scotland	21	22	1	1	<i>5</i> 1	234	4	49	20	13	2	2	92	269	7	52	361	5 9
Ireland	8	12	9	11	43	109	23	76	12	6	3	4	63	127	35	91	190	126
Other Countries -	-	3	_	_	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	_	5	3	5
Totals -	54	61	17	23	108	482	3 3	257	58	55	13	11	220	598	63	291	818	354
Protestant	46	47	12	15	68	377	9	171	46	49	9	9	160	473	30	195	633	225
Roman Catholic -	8	14	5	8	40	105	24	85	12	6	4	2	60	125	33	95	185	128
Other Religions -	-	-	_	_	_	_		1	-	_	-	-		_	-	1	_	1
Totals -	54	61	17	23	108	482	3 3	257	58	55	13	11	220	598	63	291	818*	354†

* Two births having taken place during the voyage, the total number of souls that arrived will amount to - 820 + Four ditto, ditto - - - - - - - - - 358

Expenses incurred upon the introduction of 820 Immigrants in 1860 amounted to - - - 9,311 4 6
Ditto of 358 in 1861 - - - 4,669 4 5

No. 18.

RETURN showing the Arrivals and Departures during the Years 1860 and 1861.

					Ann	VALS,			DEPARTURES.					
			Hobart	Town.	Laun	ceston. Tot		tal. Hobart Town.		Launceston.		То	tal.	
			1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Males		. .	499	703	1,180	1,617	1,679	2,320	580	1,329	1,248	1,877	1,828	3,206
Females -		-	331	495	810	545	1,141	1,040	245	473	562	621	807	1,094
Children -	- •		88	196	524	198	612	324	155	283	324	278	379	561
General Totals	-		918	1,394	2,514	2,360	3,432	3,784	980	2,085	2,134	2,776	3,114	4,861
	Departure	es in 1860	•	-	-	•	3,114		Arrival	in 186	1 -	•	-	3,874
	Excess of	f Arrivals	in 18 <i>6</i> 0	-	-	-	318		Excess	of Dep	artures i	in 1861	-	1,077

No. 19.

RETURN of the Value of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony of TASMANIA in the Years 1860 and 1861, distinguishing the Ports of Hobart Town and Launceston.

TOTAL VALUE in Sterling of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Port of HOBART TOWN from and to each Country in the Years 1860 and 1861.

	Coun	tries.				Imp	orts.	Ex	ports.
						1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
**						£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	340,531	289,570	253,985	239,365
BRITISH COLONIES.									,
New South Wales	-	-	•	-	• -	43,009	34,310	25,820	29,950
Victoria -	-	-	•	•	-	180,913	184,727	150,875	106,508
South Australia	-	•	-	-	-	1,095	4,517	13,450	10,695
Queensland -	-	•	•	-	-		1,320	340	2,455
New Zealand -	-	-	-	-	-	6,695	1,595	26,582	53,315
Mauritius -	-	-		-	-	23,115	79,185	5,970	4,380
Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-		250	, ,,,,,	1,500
Singapore	-	•	-	-	-			320	
Hong Kong -	-	•	-	-	-	13,464	500		
Foreign Countries.						,	300		-
China	-	-	-	-	-		3	<u> </u>	
Batavia	-	-	-		-		_		90
Manila	-	-	-	-	_	6,987	470		90
New Caledonia -	-	-	-	-	_	3,050		515	-
Guam	-	_	_	-	_			400	210
Valparaiso -	-	-	-	•	~	4,495		1 -200	235
Callao -	-	•	-	-	-			-	
Arica (Peru) -	-	-	•	-	_	600		_	2,270
United States -	-	-	-	-	_		150	_	_
Southern Whale Fisheri	es	-	-	-		665	4,560	_	ļ —
	-						1 ,000	_	
Total Hobart	Town	-		_	_	624,619	601,157	478,262	440.450
Total Launces		-	-		_ !	443,792	353,360		449,473
		•		-	- 1	FE0,132	<i>J</i> 22,200	483,908	455,990
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	1,068,411	953,517	962,170	905,463

No. 22.

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS of the GENERAL REVENUE for the Year ending 31st December 1861.

ORDINARY REVENUE. £ Customs 112,319 2 Inland Revenue: Publicans Licences 14,190 Wholesale Licences 925 0 Auctioneers Licences 790 0 0 Brewers and other Licences 1,243 15 3 Sale of Postage Stamps 10,462 Registration of Dogs Rural Police Rates 2,150 12 10 11,749 4 Rent of New Town Toll-gate Rent of Sandhill ditto 0 1,015 0 710 0 Fines, Fees, and Forfeitures collected in the various Depart-7,973 16 Fees from Registrar of Supreme Court for Probates, &c., under 21 Vict. No. 37. 6,028 19 6 679 1 3 Electric Telegraph Reimbursements on account of Expenses incurred by Government -1,127 13 Miscellaneous -554 18 59,600 3 Total Ordinary Revenue 171,919 9 10 Amount received on account of former years 3,882 13 6 SPECIAL RECEIPTS. Amount received for debentures under Act 23 Vict. No. 40. 10,100 0 0 Ditto under Act 24 Vict. No. 38. 20,498 0 0 Stationery supplied to Immigration Department **4** 3 6 9 Miscellaneous **2**6 5 30,630 14 7

206,432 17 11

LAND FUND from 1st January to 31st December 1861.	

STATEMENT showing the RECEIPTS of the LAND FUND	from 1st January to 31st December 1861.
---	---

ORDINARY REVENUE.				
Sale of Crown lands by Auction 33,570	6 10 6 10 10 4 10 0	£	8.	d.
Rent of Crown lands 17,021 Ditto selected for Purchase 1,729	3 11 5 11	58,969	7	2
Fees for surveying Crown lands 1,840 Fees received by the Surveyor General 1,335 Sale of Stock and Produce on Maria Island 2,884 Miscellaneous 1,210	0 0 2 6 2 1 14 10	18,7 <i>5</i> 0 7,269	9	10
SPECIAL RECEIPTS.	•			
Contribution from Government of Victoria for introduction of	0 0			
Ditto from Patterson's Plains Road Trust on account of	0 0	24,300	0	0
Amount received on account of 1860	•	11	2	2
Total Balance at Credit of Land Fund 1st January 1861 - 9,883	8 9	109,300	18	7

No. 34.

RETURN showing the Distribution and Number of Live Stock on the 31st December 1860 and 1861.

Hor	905.	Horned	Cattle.	Sheep.		Go	ats.	Mu	les.	Λs	ses.	Pi	gs.
1860.	18 61.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
21,034	22,128	83,366	87,114	1,700,930	1,714,498	2,888		5	—	9	7	31,290	39,677

No. 38.

RETURN showing the total Number of Acres in Cultivation in the Years 1860 and 1861.

			No. of Acres in Crop.	No. of Acres in Cultivation.	Total No. of Acres	No. of Acres of new Land broken up during the year.
1860	-	•	152,860	6 5,455	218,315	7,775
1861	-	-	163,385	84,499	248,064	7,894

No. 42.

RETURN of the Number of Acres in the Colony; also the Number of Acres granted or sold, or held under Depasturing Licences, up to the 31st December 1861.

Number of Acres in the			nses up to 31st December 1861.
Colony.			Rental.
14,482,892	3,170,277	2,064,268	£19,026 16s. 6d.

Encl. 3 in No. 17.

Extract from Enclosure 3. in No. 17.

Tasmanian Council of Education, Hobart Town, 31st May 1862.

To his Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, C.B., Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

May it please Your Excellency.

SIR,

1. In conformity with the provisions of "The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act," we beg leave to submit to Your Excellency this our Second Report, embracing the proceedings

of the Council between the 1st of May 1861 and the 30th April 1862.

2. We caused an examination to be held in the month of June 1861 of candidates for exhibitions to superior schools; and, on the recommendation of F. H. Henslowe, Esq., Rev. Arthur Davenport, and J. J. Stutzer, Esq., the examiners, we awarded, out of the sum placed at our disposal by Parliament for this purpose, two exhibitions of the value of 50*l*. each, to Charles Hogg, pupil of Mr. Ireland, Chalmers' School, Hobart Town, and William Robert Carter, pupil of Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins School, Hobart Town. The Report of the examiners noticed that the contest for these exhibitions was maintained with considerable energy, and that the papers showed a marked improvement over those of the preceding year. Twenty-one competitors presented themselves for examination.

3. The second examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts was held in September 1861.

Twelve candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom eight were admitted to the degree, two being placed in the first class, two in the second, and four in the third class. The Council's Certificate of Merit was awarded to one candidate who was unsuccessful in obtaining the degree. Three candidates

were rejected; two of these failed to pass the preliminary examination.

4. Gold medals were awarded to William Knight for Latin, and to William Riggall for Greek; and second prizes, each of the value of 5l., were distributed as follows:—William Riggall for Latin, William Riggall for English, Peter J. Douglas for English, Peter J. Douglas for French, James Hamilton for

Geology.
5. The Examiners, in their Report, observe that the result of this examination was on the whole more

satisfactory than that of the preceding year.

6. The regulations under which the above examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts was conducted differed in no respect from those of 1860. In arranging the scheme of examination for the year 1863 we have deemed it, however, advisable to revise the rules having reference to the award of medals and prizes, as follows:-

(1.) The Council's gold medal, of the value of ten pounds, will be awarded to the Senior Associate,

provided he be placed by the Examiners in the first class of Associates of Arts.

(2.) Books to the value of ten pounds will be awarded as the first prize in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 to the candidate who most distinguishes himself in each of those subjects, provided he be placed by the Examiners in the first class of the Associates of Arts.

(3.) Books to the value of five pounds will be awarded as the second prize for each of the above-

named subjects, at the discretion of the Examiners.

(4.) Prizes of the value of five pounds each will, at the discretion of the examiners, be awarded to the candidates who most distinguish themselves in sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, provided their names appear in the class list of those recommended for the Degree.

(5.) In the event of any candidate being specially recommended by the Examiners as displaying a very high order of proficiency in English, Greek, Latin, or mathematics, the Council will be

prepared to award their gold medal to such candidate.

7. In the same month the first examination for the Tasmanian scholarships was held. Two candidates presented themselves, but as neither of them attained the standard of proficiency fixed by the

Council, no scholarship was awarded.

8. This result, however much to be regretted, is one which, looking to the means of instruction within the reach of the candidates, could not occasion surprise; and we venture to predict that the faithfulness with which the examiners discharged the high trust reposed in them will eventually be found to have had a beneficial effect on the cause of education, while carrying out in the most effective manner the views of the legislature in establishing these great prizes. But this result has pressed upon us, with renewed force, the conviction that, in order to make generally available the advantages so wisely provided by the Scholarship Act, it is most desirable that the system of education, the foundation of which has been so liberally laid in this Colony, be extended and

completed.

9. That system at present affords the means, to every parent desirous of availing himself of it, of providing for his children a good sound primary education. Next, the exhibitions to superior schools open up a road by which boys of distinguished abilities may, without expense to their parents, prosecute open up a road by which boys of distinguished abilities may, without expense to their parents, prosecute their studies during those years of early youth which were formerly, of necessity, devoted to occupations by which the daily wants of life must be supplied. And again, the Tasmanian scholarships provide means for rendering native talent ultimately available to the Colony by the higher cultivation to be obtained in Europe. There is, however, a period when the deserving exhibitioner, after having exhausted the aid afforded to him in his school studies, and having attained the Degree of Associate of Arts, would enter upon that higher course of learning which would qualify him to compete for a scholarship. But here he is left to his own resources. While, on the one hand, he may not be in circumstances to admit of his devoting those years to study unaided, on the other he is at a loss for instructors stances to admit of his devoting those years to study unaided, on the other he is at a loss for instructors at liberty to confine their labours to this higher course of education; and the practical effect of this want would be to exclude many from the full benefits held out by the Scholarship Act,—a result, in our opinion, opposed to the views of the legislature in passing this Act. This gap ought to be filled up; some aid ought to be afforded to those who may have proved themselves worthy of it, for supplying the missing link in the chain of their educational course. With a view to assist Your Excellency in your



deliberations upon this most important subject, we beg to lay before you the Report of a Commission appointed in 1860 to inquire into the whole subject of education, including a proposal for the establishment of a Collegiate Institution, and an address presented by this Council to your Excellency's predecessor in October last, urging the same question upon the attention of His

TASMANIA.

Excellency.

10. Taking into consideration the difficulty of obtaining in this Colony suitable works for distribution the council to prepare a list of books, and, on their recomas prizes, we deputed a sub-committee of the Council to prepare a list of books, and, on their recommendation, commissioned Messrs. Walsh and Sons to obtain the same through their London agents. The order has been executed to our satisfaction at an outlay of 105l. 1s. 6d., and we are now therefore in a position to issue the prizes at the annual meeting, which hitherto we have not been able to accomplish.

11. We caused forms for the certificate of the Degree of Associate of Arts and of the certificate of merit to be engraved, and have issued the certificates due to the successful candidates of 1860

and 1861.

12. The continued delay in the receipt of the Council's gold medal has been the occasion of much inconvenience to ourselves, and of disappointment to to the Associates to whom they have been awarded. We are, however, in the receipt of advices from Mr. Wyon, from which we are led to expect that the medals will reach the Colony within three months from the present date, at latest.

13. We have recently addressed a communication to the Registrar of the General Council of Medical

Education, London, requesting that the Degree of Associate of Arts granted by this Council be recognised by the Council of Medical Education among the educational bodies mentioned in their last annual Report. The recognition of our claim will prove advantageous to the interests of those Associates of Arts who are now pursuing or who may hereafter pursue the study of medicine in

14. With a view to encourage a taste for Latin verse composition, a subject hitherto greatly neglected in the schools of the Colony, we have resolved to establish a prize of the value 5*l*., to be competed for by youths under the age of eighteen, and have appointed a sub-committee of the Council to determine the subject for the prize, and to frame regulations to insure its being fairly awarded for bonû fide original

compositions. It is proposed to make the award in August 1863.

15. A vacancy having been created in the Council by the retirement of the Reverend George Clarke,

we have elected Thomas J. Knight, Esquire, Q.C., to supply his place.

16. We submit a statement of the disbursements of the Council between the 1st of January and the 31st December 1861, the termination of the financial year, together with a supplementary statement of payments between the 1st of January and the 30th April 1862. A considerable increase will be observed between the expenditure of 1861 as compared with that of 1860, occasioned by the circumstance that the prizes awarded by us in 1860 were not ready for issue to the prizes awarded by the circumstance when the prizes awarded by the prizes awarded by the prizes awarded by the prizes awarded by the prizes awarded by the prizes awarded by the prizes awarded by the prize awarded by the prizes awarded by the prize awarded by the prizes awarded by the prizes awarded by the prize a which was imposed upon us of having prizes on hand available for the service of the current year. We were likewise subject to extraordinary payments on account of office furniture, engraving, &c.,—charges which are not likely to recur.

17. We would, in conclusion, draw your Excellency's attention to the economical working of a system which is already conferring such important advantages upon the Colony, and is likely to prove

of such essential benefit to its future highest social and moral interests.

V. FLEMING, President.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. No. 18.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Dominic Daly to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 42.) My LORD DUKE. Government House, Adelaide, September 24, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for 1861. A Statistical Register for the same period is appended to this volume, which has been prepared with much care, and is of so comprehensive a nature that there does not appear to be any necessity for a detailed report from myself, the more especially as this Blue Book is for the year immediately preceding my assumption of the government of the Province.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c.

I have, &c. (Signed) D. DALY, Governor.

SOUTH Australia.

Encl. in No. 18.

Extract from Enclosure in No. 18.

REPORT to the Hon. George Marsden Waterhouse, M.L.C., Chief Secretary, &c.

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, July 31, 1862. SIR.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, the Statistical Register of South Australia for the year ended 31st December 1861, accompanied by the

usual Report.

In prefacing these statistical returns with remarks illustrating the development of the resources of the Colony during the past year, in comparison with the progress made in previous years, I shall endeavour briefly to indicate the more prominent facts disclosed in the accompanying voluminous tables, with a view to attract the attention of such readers as cannot be expected to devote the time and study necessary to glean for themselves the knowledge those returns are intended to impart.

Statistical science has of late been much advanced in the Australian Colonies by the heads of the

several statistical departments cordially uniting to render their researches and labours in the cause more valuable to each other, and therefore to the public of the respective communities, by the adoption of uniformity of principle in conducting and exhibiting the result of their inquiries, and by the free

interchange of data and correspondence upon leading subjects.

The interest taken by the mother country in all that relates to our social and material progress is evidenced by the Imperial Statistical Department considering it necessary to reproduce our annual statistical tables and reports at length. A wide publicity to reliable information respecting the position of these Provinces is thus ensured, with a degree of credibility that only its official character can confer. The further promotion of this object (so important at the present time) has been very much enhanced by the holding of an Inter-colonial Statistical Conference during the months of October and November last at Melbourne, under the authority of certain Australian Governments. The officers present at the conference, and representing their respective Governments, were the Registrars General of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, and myself. The Governments of New Zealand and Tasmania agreed in the desirableness of the movement, and promised support, but were not represented at the meeting.

An uniform plan of statistics for the Australian Colonies was resolved upon; the result of the

proceedings being epitomised by Mr. Archer, who presided, as follows:—

"These gentlemen were unanimous in their conclusions as to the desirability of collecting and publishing the annual statistics of each Colony on a simple and uniform plan. They held nine formal sittings, and went carefully over every return hitherto published in their respective yearly statistics. They eventually agreed upon such modifications of the old stereotyped form of Colonial Blue Book as will have the effect of altogether changing its style and character. It would be premature for me to enter on a description of our proposed future publications; but I may mention, that henceforth the Statistic Year Books of New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Victoria will, in the main, accord in their groupings with those adopted in the 'Statistical Notes' and 'Prefatory Statistical Essay' above alluded to. This agreement on the part of the Australian Colonies to unite in carrying out unity of plan in statistical collection and tabulation, not only in regard to the census, but in respect to all other important data, will not only be satisfactory to colonists themselves, but will be highly approved by statists in every part of the world."

The arrangement thus entered into will be productive of considerable change and improvement in the next issue of the Statistical Register, the successful accomplishment of which will entail much

thought and additional labour.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

During the year 1861, 5,551 births were registered,—2,868 male and 2,683 female children,—or 17 less than in the previous year.

The number of marriages solemnized was 1,158, or 127 more than in 1859; being 33 above the average

of the past five years.

The mortality in the past year was considerably less than in 1860; the number of deaths being 1,962,—1,095 males and 867 females,—and 2,336 respectively; a decrease of 374. Infantile mortality has become reduced to the same rate as in 1859, when the deaths of children under two years of age formed 53.8 per cent. of the total deaths, against 57.7 per cent. in 1860.

Births exceeded the deaths during the year by 3,589, showing the natural increase to the population

to have been 2.8 per cent. only.

The usual nosological tables appear with the same classification of diseases as that adopted by the Registrars General of England and in the neighbouring colonies, and will be of extreme value when the results of inquiries during a sufficient number of years have been collected, so as to admit of the institution of reliable comparisons.

Charitable Institutions.

Under this heading are classed the returns from the Government establishments for the alleviation of bodily and mental infirmity, as well as destitution. No particulars being procurable of the relief afforded by the many private benevolent societies in the Colony, the information given applies only to the assistance rendered by the State.

The Hospital records show 795 patients treated during 1861, of which 640 were discharged (564 as cured and 76 relieved), 65 died, and 90 remained in the institution at the close of the year. average number of inmates was 89,—males 57, and females 32; and the average duration of the stay of patients in the Hospital was, in acute diseases, males 16, females 18 days; in chronic diseases, males 76, females 83 days; contrasting very favourably with the returns of the previous year.

A return is given of the diseases treated during the past ten years, from which can be ascertained the proportion each class of disease bore to the total number of patients treated, of either sex, the mortality,

and the duration of treatment.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The inmates of the Lunatic Asylum at the end of the year numbered 167 persons, or 25 more than at its commencement,—92 males and 75 females. The daily average number in the Asylum was 86 males and 66 females. 68 patients were admitted in the course of the year, and 33 discharged, 32 being cured and one relieved; seven males and three females died in the Asylum.

Less in-door relief was required in 1861 than in any of the three previous years; the number of inmates of the Destitute Asylum being only 136, a decrease of 30 on last year's return. Out-door relief was afforded to 429 persons, against 464 in 1860; a large proportion of the recipients being deserted wives and children. No able-billed person is at any time admitted into the Asylum.

The cost of the above-named establishments for the year, defrayed out of the public revenue, was 16,018*l*, in the following proportions; viz, for the Medical and Hospital Department, 5,922*l*.; the destitute poor, 5,794*l*.; and 4,301*l*. for the Lunatic Asylum.

The criminal statistics exhibit an increased number of minor offences than in the preceding year, but a less number of convictions in the Supreme Court for serious crimes.

The following figures give the number of informations under Acts of Council, &c., disposed of summarily by the magistrates during the past three years:-

				1859.	1860.	1861.
Informations under Acts—Convictions Dismissals Charges of Drunkenness—Convictions Dismissals	· ·	- - -	-	2,108 591 1,115 118	2,022 459 866 37	2,132 528 893 33
Total Cases heard .	•	-	-	3,932	3,364	3,581

In addition to the above number of cases heard in 1861, 453 informations were laid, but afterwards withdrawn or not proceeded with.

Preliminary investigations into felony cases and misdemeanors numbered 382 (against 424 in the previous year), of which 245 resulted in a committal,—125 to the Supreme Court, and 120 to the Local Courts of Full Jurisdiction,—and 137 were dismissed. Of the charges of felony, 32 were for offences against the person; 245 for offences against property; and 12 miscellaneous. The number of misdemeanors was 93, 47 being cases of common assault, and 21 of fraud; of these latter, however, 12 cases were dismissed at the preliminary examinations.

The return of the number of offenders convicted in the Supreme Court during the last three years is as follows:-

				1859.	1860.	1861.
Felonies—Offenc Offenc Miscel	es against the person - es against property laneous -		- -	7 68 9	8 52 8	8 40 7
Misdemeanors	Total Felonies -	-	-	84 9	68 10	55 7
	Total Convictions	-	-	93	78	62

The number of committals for trial at the Supreme Court having been 438 during the above-mentioned period, it follows that about 53 per cent. of the charges preferred resulted in a conviction before

Eight aboriginal natives were executed last year for murder; but no white man has suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this Colony, during the seven years ended with 1861.

Education.

The educational statistics comprise a return of the number of children attending private schools, thus showing, for the first time, the total number of scholars receiving instruction in all the schools of the Province; previous returns having been confined to schools receiving the Government aid.

The following summary shows the number of both descriptions of schools, and of the teachers and

scholars attending, in 1861:-

	No.			No. of Teachers.		
Private Schools, April 1861 (all classes) Licensed Schools, December 1861	236 219	м. 96 143	F 229* 76	м. 2,112 5,861	7. 2,601 4,850	Total. 4,713 10,711
Total Schools in Province -	455	239	305	7,973	7,451	15,424

South Australia. It would appear that the children receiving instruction at schools of all classes form one in eight of the population, and more than half of the children of the age of 5 to 15 years. The number of private schools exceeds the number licensed by the Board of Education, while the attendance of children at the latter doubles that of the former; the greater portion of the unlicensed being merely dames and infant schools.

Nine additional schools were licensed by the Board in 1861. The number of scholars on the rolls has increased from 9,843 to 10,711; and the average attendance from 7,694 to 8,306, or 77 per cent. of the number on the roll. The average number on the roll at each school was 49, and the average attendance 38, composed of 54.7 per cent of boys, and 45.3 per cent. of girls. 70 per cent. of the total scholars at licensed schools are taught in the country districts, the Government aid being gradually withdrawn from city and suburban schools.

Financial returns are appended, showing the average cost of each school, the amount of stipends paid to licensed teachers, &c.; from which it appears that the total average cost of each child's education was 5s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. less than in the previous year, amounting to only 2l. 3s. 6d., of which 1l. 3s. 4d. was contributed by the parents as teachers school fees. The latter amounted to 11,498l. 18s. 8d. in 1861, and the amount paid by Government as stipends to 11,008l. 10s. The average expense of each licensed school was 60l. 1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d., against 72l. 0s. 1d. in the previous year.

Five additional district schoolhouses have been erected with the assistance of the Government grant,

making a total of 43, at an expense to Government of 8,372l. 16s. 4d.

The South Australian Institute furnishes a return, showing a considerable improvement upon the former year's statement, of the number of books in the Public Library, viz., 10,691; books in circulation, 36,067; number of subscribers, 743. Amount of income from subscriptions and other sources was 782l. 8s. 5d., and from Government 1,161l. 3s.

The total Government expenditure on education during the last 10 years has been 122,879l. 6s. 10d.,

and in 1861 it reached 14,9911. 10s. 6d.

Exchange, Currency, &c.

The several banks having supplied, at the request of Government, half-yearly statements to an even date, of their assets and liabilities within the Colony, this necessary information is for the first time included in the official statistics. The following summary shows the average assets and liabilities, taken from the abstract for the half year ended 31st December 1861:—

Liabii	ITIES.			Assets.			
	£	s.	d.		£	8.	d.
Note circulation -	- 238,2	23 8	7	Coin and bullion -	- 338,255	19	11
Bills in circulation -	- 9,0	20 3	3	Government securities -	- 4,600	0	0
Balance due to other bank	ks - 33,7	05 14	11	Landed property, &c.	- 52,534	8	10
Deposits	- 743,7	37 10	. 5	Notes and bills of other banks	- 12,824	12	3
•				Balances due from do.	- 28,651	6	1
•				Notes and bills discounted	- 1,432,201	18	3
Total -	- £1,024,6	86 17	2	Total -	- £1,869,068	5	4

From another return it appears that the yearly average amount of coin, &c. held by the banks was in 1861, 332,923*l.*, against 293,633*l.* in 1860; and the yearly average note circulation for the same years, 241,683*l.* and 229,950*l.* respectively. The usual returns showing the course of exchange in each quarter, and the rate of interest allowed to depositors, are also given.

The facilities for accumulation offered by the Savings' Bank are every year more largely availed of by the industrial classes, the increase in the business of that valuable institution having been more

remarkable than in any previous year.

The amount of depositors' balances at the close of the year, including interest, was 121,414*l*., or an addition of 50 per cent. on the balances at its commencement. The amount withdrawn was 541*l*. less, although the deposits were 13,080*l*., or one fourth more than in 1860. The branch now established at the Port was not opened till the current year. The following figures, showing the principal items for the three past years apply, therefore, to the City office only:—

				1859.	1860.	1861.
New accounts opened (number)		-	_	706	893	1,081
Increase in depositors (number)	-	-	-	271	367	681
				£	£	
Amount deposited -	_	-	-	39,430	52,293	65,373
" withdrawn -	-	-	- 1	34,906	38,168	37,627
" depositors balances	-	-	- 1	71,895	88,889	121,414
" reserve funds -	•	-	-	7,550	9,126	10,175
" total funds -	•	-	- 1	79,445	99,016	131,590

Under the powers conferred by the new Act, the amount lent on mortgage has increased from 46,520l. to 85,457l.



Ecclesiastical.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Several religious denominations have added considerably, during the past year, to the extent of accommodation provided for public worship. The erection of new and commodious edifices, or the enlargement of existing buildings, has proportionately lessened the necessity for using private rooms for religious services. The following figures have been furnished by the heads of the respective religious bodies, and may therefore be considered authentic; they show that sittings are now provided for considerably more than half the population:-

		1859.	1860.	1861.
Number of churches or chapels " sittings in ditto - " rooms used, &c. " sittings in ditto - Total number of places of worship " sittings provided	•	 319 53,939 168 6,080 487 60,019	343 57,735 184 6,215 527 63,950	374 65,056 172 5,679 546 70,735

Marked progress has been made in the extension of Sunday Schools. Of 374 churches and chapels, 318 have Sunday Schools connected. The number of scholars is 18,327, or more than half the children of the ages of five to fifteen years in the Colony. The number of teachers is 2,536, viz., 1,257 males and 1,279 females, or one teacher for every eight scholars. The following is a comparison of the three last years:

					1859.	1860.	1861.
Number of Sunday schools ,, teachers - ,, scholars -	- -	- -	-	- - -	255 2,123 15,575	283 2,297 16,319	318 2,536 18,327

Gaols.

The statistical information in connexion with the gaols and penal establishments of the Colony

comprises details similar to those given last year.

Of 551 male and 99 female prisoners received into confinement during the year, 410 could read and write; 64 could read only; 176 were uninstructed altogether; 85 had been committed before; 20, more than once; and 13, of whom 12 were females, thrice, or more times. Twenty-six persons suffered gaol punishment, including 18 cases of solitary confinement. The diseases most prevalent are specified in a separate return, showing the total number of cases treated to have been 307. The greatest number of cases treated at any one time was—in the gaol 8; and in the stockade, 10. One death is recorded, that of a female between 20 and 30 years of age. The total number in confinement on the 31st December was 124 males and 33 females, against 142 males and 34 females at the same date in the previous year; 73 males (against 96 in 1860) being at the Dry Creek Labor Prison, and 51 males and 33 females in the common gaols. Various particulars as to age, description of offence and sentence, employment, &c., are also given.

Immigration and Emigration.

For the first time in a long course of years, the immigration returns do not include the arrival of an immigrant vessel with persons introduced at the public expense; only 21 Scotch immigrants—18 males and three females—having arrived as opportunity offered, being holders of assisted passage certificates, outstanding on the cessation of Government immigration.

The total number of arrivals was 3,127, and of departures 2,077; making an addition to the population of 1,050 souls, of whom 938 were males, and 112 females; occasioned chiefly by the return to this Colony of adult males who had been temporarily attracted to the neighbouring gold fields in 1860. The balance of immigration is made up as follows:—From British Colonies, 765 persons; from Great Britain, 90; and from foreign countries, 195 persons. Only 334 persons arrived last year from Great Britain; but as immigration at the public cost is now resumed, the average influx of population from

the mother country may once more appear in the returns.

The difficulties heretofore experienced in obtaining a correct enumeration of passengers leaving the Colony have led to a request being made to the neighbouring Governments to furnish lists of arrivals from South Australia, for the purpose of checking our emigration returns, prior to publication, with the arrivals at the place of disembarkation. Future returns will therefore be rendered as accurately as

possible.

Imports and Exports.

Statistical information relating to trade and commerce, as well as being of the highest importance and value to the mercantile community, is especially interesting to all other classes, as being the surest index of the progress or otherwise of the Colony, and therefore demands careful notice and more copious comment.

The combined import and export trade of the past year amounted to 4,008,329*l.* against 3,423,307*l.* in 1860—an increase of 585,022*l.* The exports exceeded the imports by 56,293*l.*, having amounted to 2,032,311*l.* against 1,976,018 imports,—the figures for the previous year benefit respectively 1,783,716*l.* and 1,639,591L,—showing an additional exportation of 248,595L and 336,427L increased imports. Imports

SOJTH Australia.

retained for home consumption were valued at 1,782,346l. against 1,432,201l., or an increased consumption of goods to the value of 350,145l. over the year 1860, and consequently higher than in any previous year.

The imports from the United Kingdom reached 1,104,252l., exceeding the exports 821,869l., by 282,3831. The direct trade with Great Britain would therefore amount to nearly two millions, an increase over 1860 of 202,878l.; and the balance of trade would have been, as in the previous year, in favour of this Colony, if the exports to the mother country by way of Melbourne were included in the calculation.

The balance of trade with Victoria was 459,787l in our favour upon the combined imports and exports of 1,191,803l., an increase of 141,892l. on the trade of 1860. The imports were valued at

366,008*l.*, against 339,660*l.*, and the exports at 825,795*l.*, against 710,251*l.* in the two years. With New South Wales trade has also much increased; the exports amounting to 252,713*l.*, against 190,226L, and the imports to 206,819L, against 162,057L, as compared with 1860,—the balance of trade in favour af this Colony increasing from 28,168l. to 45,894l.

The exports to Mauritius amounted to 32,766l, or 107,681l less than the imports, against 15,583l. in 1860, or 77,323l. less than the imports; and the imports from China increased from 20,504l. to 66,539l., without any exports in return.

Trade with India, Singapore, New Zealand, Western Australia, and Queensland shows an excess of

exports amounting in the aggregate to 93,615l.

The detailed list of imports gives the quantity and value of each article imported, the place from whence imported, the quantity entered for home consumption, and the amount of duties paid thereon, to which reference is directed.

Exports, the produce of the Colony.

The material progress of South Australia during the past ten years will be best judged of by an examination into the returns under the above heading. In that period the various productions of the Colony shipped to other countries, after supplying its own requirements, have amounted in value to over twelve and a quarter millions sterling. Of this sum the agricultural interest has contributed over over twelve and a quarter millions sterling. Of this sum the agricultural interest has contributed over four and a half millions, the pastoral nearly four millions, and the mining interest three and a third

millions—the balance being made up of miscellaneous products, raw or manufactured.

The quantity and value of each article of Colonial produce exported during 1861 is distinguished in the detailed list of Exports, as well as the place to which shipped; but in showing the development of the resources of the Colony, the following statements will be most useful, as exhibiting the total exports of produce, and of the three great staples, in the years 1852, 1856, and 1861, with the total shipments during the two last quinquennial periods, the average annual exports of those periods, and the proportion which the shipments of wheat, wool, and copper bore to the total value of produce exported.

			٠	Total Exports	Of which Exports					
Period.				of Produce.	Bread Stuffs, Grain, &c.	Wool.	Copper and other Minerals.	Miscellaneous Products.		
Management of the second of th				£	£	£	£	£		
In the year 1852	-	-	-	736,899	212,566	115,877	374,778	33,678		
" 1856		•	-	1,398,367	556,371	412,163	408,042	21,791		
" 1861	-		-	1,838,639	712,789	623,007	452,172	50,671		
Total in five years,	1852-56	-	-	4,248,236	1,578,698	1,229,958	1,209,952	229,628		
,,	1857-61	-	-	8,016,355	3,047,394	2,606,705	2,141,848	220,408		
Average of five yea	rs. 1852-56	-	-	849,647	315,739	245,991	241,990	45,926		
,,	1857-61	-	-	1,603,271	609,479	521,341	428,369	44,082		
Rate per cent. of a	verage export	s of 1852-	.5 6	100.	37.1	29.0	28.5	5.4		
Rate per cent. of a	verage export	s of 1857-	-61	100.	38.0	32.2	26.7	2.8		

The above table shows that during the last five years the exports of each of the great staples amounted to double the shipments of the previous quinquennial period ending with the year 1856, and that whilst at the commencement of the decade (1852) the exports of produce did not amount to three quarters of a million, they reached at its close nearly two millions sterling. The average yearly shipments of the first five years, 1852–56, were valued at 849,647L, and of the second, 1857–61, at

1,603,271*l*.; the actual exportation in the past year amounting to 1,838,639*l*. declared value.

The average annual exports of the five years ending 1861 show the following increases upon those

of the previous five years, viz.:

Upon the total exports of produce 88 per cent., upon the export of breadstuffs 93 per cent., upon wool 112 per cent., and upon copper and other minerals 80 per cent. increase.

Each class of staple-produce exports contributed in the following proportions to the total shipment

of South Australian produce, calculated upon the yearly average of the six quinquennial periods mentioned, viz.:-

Of the total Shipments,	Average,	Average,	Average,	Average,	Average,	Average,
	1850–1854.	1851–1855.	1852–1856.	1855–1859.	1856–1860.	1857-1861.
Bread-stuffs, &c., formed, per cent. Wool ,, Copper, &c ,, Miscellaneous products - ,,	27.6	32°3	37°1	39°3	38·2	38.0
	25.1	28°4	29°0	31°5	31·6	32.5
	40.7	32°9	28°5	27°1	27·6	26.7
	6.6	6°4	5°4	2°1	2·6	2.8

SOUTH

AUSTRALIA.

It may be deduced from the above figures that the contribution by the agriculturists to the exported produce, so long predominant in the returns, is gradually declining, and that of the sheep farmer advancing, whilst the mining interest nearly maintains its position. The first-named class give 38 per cent., the second class $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the third $26\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. of the average annual export of staple produce during the years 1856 to 1861, inclusive.

Whilst upon this subject, it is desirable to quote the following remarks from my Report on the Census

of 1861, as showing more fully the capabilities of the community to export largely, notwithstanding the

producing class forms less than a third of the whole population.

"Before closing this Report it will be useful to introduce a table showing the productive power of the population at the dates 1855 and 1861, the census of those years enabling a fair exhibition of the

number actually engaged in the creation of wealth.

"The institution of comparisons by the common method, that of taking the whole population as a divisor, and giving the 'rate per head,' frequently leads to erroneous conclusions; for in no two countries, nor even at two periods in a Colony's history, is the population of the same effective force. countries, nor even at two periods in a Colony's history, is the population of the same effective force. The number capable of contributing to the common weal, and upon whom devolve the support of the young, aged, and infirm, and that portion of the feebler sex not engaged in other than purely domestic duties, is ever varying, especially in young communities constantly under the influence of migration. A truer system of comparison is therefore wanting, if just and reliable conclusions are to be arrived at, of the relative progress of this and the neighbouring Colonies, the producing power of each differing at various periods. The following figures illustrate this clearly, being the proportion per cent. the males of fourteen and upwards bear to the total population in this and the neighbouring Colonies. The number of this class being used as a divisor, gives the 'rate per head of the producing population'—a fair method of comparison:—

				Produci	ng Class.
				1855.	1861.
New South Wales	-	-	-	$-36\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Victoria -	-	-	•	- 48	— "
South Australia	-	-	-	- 31 3	31 .,

"The following statement shows the position of South Australia in 1855 and 1861 in relation to the productive power of its population—as denoted by the number of males of fourteen and upwards—at those dates, and the progress during the interval as regards its combined import and export trade, its export of staple products, and land under cultivation. The length this Report has reached precludes the introduction of other heads:—

				Amo	ount.	Increase.	Rate per Head of Producin Population—Males 14 years and upwards.			
				1855. 1861.		18 <i>55</i> . (26,966.)	1861. (38,373.)			
Combined import and expe	ort trade	•	-	£ 2,359,153	£ 4,008,329	70 per cent.	£ s. 87 10	£ s. 104 10		
Total exports of produce Of which—Breadstuffs Minerals Wool - Other staple	- - - product	- - - 8 -	-	686,953 236,400 155,557 283,479 11,517 Acres.	1,838,639 712,789 452,172 623,007 50,671 Acres.	168 ,, 201 ,, 191 ,, 120 ,, 340 ,,	25 10 8 15 5 15 10 10 0 10 Acres.	48 0 18 12 11 16 16 5 1 7 Acres.		
Land under cultivation	-	-	-	203,423	428,816	111 ,,	$7\frac{1}{2}$	11		

[&]quot;The investment of capital, brought from the gold fields, or the result of high rates ruling for exportable produce during 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855, in the purchase of land, and the consequent increase in the moiety of the Land Fund, then set apart by law for the introduction of immigrants, but the influence of which could not be immediately felt, tended to bring about the extraordinary increase in trade and cultivation in the years immediately following. A continued application of the moiety of the Land Fund to immigration, as in preceding years, must in like manner have largely increased these sure signs of growth in national wealth.

"Great as has been the development of our resources during such period, the progress must have been still greater in the export of produce had the producers increased in an equal degree with the non-producing portion of the population,—the former class having increased only 42 per cent. during

the last six years, whilst the latter have increased 52 per cent.

"The circumstance that now more than two thirds of the population are women and children having to be supported by the producers, is a matter to be considered in estimating the progress made in the export of breadstuffs and other articles with which the wants of the community must first be supplied.

That a community of 128,000 souls, in which the producers form less than one third, after supplying its own necessities, should have exported in a single year staple produce of the value of 1,838,639*l.*, or at the rate of 48*l*. for each person engaged in its production, is a matter as much for surprise as for congratulation. It would be difficult to name any other portion of the British dominions, exclusive of gold countries, where the return is so abundant for the labour expended.'

SOUTH Australia.

Bread Stuffs, Grain, &c.

Very large increases are observable in the return of shipments of cereal produce, the total value amounting to 712,789l., against 499,102l. in 1860; the total quantity of flour shipped in 1861 being 33,011 tons, against 21,166 tons in the previous year; and of wheat 674,160 bushels, against 238,95 bushels. These quantities are equivalent in flour to 47,992 tons and 26,476 tons respectively.

The average export of the past five years in value has been 609,479l., against 315,739l. in the previous similar period; but the return of quantities shipped gives a more accurate idea of the great expansion of the trade in cereals; three times the quantity having been disposed of in the years 1857-61 than in the previous five years, viz., 167,242 and 56,977 tons respectively, as further indicated in the subjoined table: subjoined table :-

Period,		Flour.	Wheat.	Total (in flour.*)	Bran and Pollard.	
In the year 1852		_	Tons. 7,502	Bushels. 68,416	Tons. 9,022	Tons. 1,429
1956		- 1	22,37 2	69,120	23,908	3,074
" 1861	-	-	33,011	674,160	47,992	4,826
Total in five years, 1852-56 -	-	-	51,075	265,592	56,977	12,440
,, 1857–61 -	-	-	129,612	1,693,360	167,242	2 3,99?
Average of five years, 1852-56	-	-	10,215	53,112	11,395	2,488
" 1857–61	•	-	25,922	338,672	33,448	4, 798

^{*.} Forty-five bushels of wheat to the ton of flour (2,000 lbs.)

Another return shows that, whilst the largest customers for our cereals have hitherto been the neighbouring Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, other countries are now commencing to receive supplies from South Australia, amongst which may be named New Zealand, Mauritius, the Cape, and Queensland, which Colonies together have taken 1,921 tons of flour, and 68,280 bushels of wheat. To Great Britain 344 tons of flour were shipped; to New South Wales 9,605 tons of flour, and 245,704 bushels of wheat; to Victoria 20,676 tons of flour, and 355,516 bushels of wheat; and 415 tons or nearly four times the previous year's shipments, were sent to Western Australia.

The produce of the flocks shipped in 1861 amounted to 13,164,391 lbs. weight of wool, against 11,731,371 lbs. in 1860; the value declared in those years being 623,007*l*. and 573,368*l*. respectively, showing an increase of 1,433,020 lbs. in weight, and of 49,689l. in value.

From the decennial return it will be seen that the total shipments of wool during the five years ending 1856 was 24,611,937 lbs., giving an average annual export of nearly 5,000,000 lbs. weight; and

that the shipments of the past five years have more than doubled the above amounts, having reached 51,862,905 lbs., and the average yearly shipment 10,372,581 lbs. weight.

After deducting from the total of last year's shipment the quantity of wool imported viâ River Murray, it appears that the South Australian clip amounted to 11,299,291 lbs., which gives the average weight of each fleece at 3\frac{3}{4} lbs. nearly—calculating the total number of sheep and lambs returned for that year, viz., 3,038,356, to have been shorn.

The following summary shows the rapid increase in the expectation of most which has characterized.

The following summary shows the rapid increase in the exportation of wool which has characterized the last decade:

Perio	d.		- 1	Quantity.	Value.		
				lbs.	£	8.	d.
In the year 1852 -	-	-	-	2,714,504	115,877	0	0
" 1856 -	-	-	- 1	8,236,221	412,163	0	0
,, 1861 -	-	-	-	13,164,391	623,007	0	0
Total in five years, 1852-56	-	•		24,611,937	1,229,958	0	
,, 1857–61	-	-	-	51,862,905	2,606,705	0	0
Average of five years, 1852-5	6 -	-	-	4,922,387	245,991	0	0
" 1857–6		-	-	10,372,581	522,341	0	0

During the past three years wool has been shipped from each of the following ports in the proportions stated:

					1859.	1860.	1861.
D D . 41111				Ī	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
From Port Adelaide	-	-	-	- 1	<i>5</i> ,190,603	5,699,200	6,662,020
Port Wakefield	-	-	-	- 1	1,706,170	1,908,800	2,285,269
Port Robe	-	-	-	-	1,218,720	1,549,540	876,660
Port Augusta	-	-	-	-]	1,381,222	2,573,831	3,335,442
Port MacDonnell	-	-	-	-	_	_	5,000
Total Exp	ort of W	ool -	-	-	9,496,715	11,731,371	13,164,391

Fewer vessels having loaded at Port Robe in 1861 than in previous years, the decreased shipment from that part of the Colony is thus accounted for, a large portion of the wool having been sent round to Port Adelaide for shipment.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Only a small quantity (117,728 lbs.) was last year shipped to Great Britain via Melbourne, the great bulk now going direct.

Minerals.

The mines of South Australia have yielded during the past ten years 3,351,800*l*. sterling, of which nearly two thirds has been produced in the latter half of that period. From 1852 to 1856 the average yearly shipments were at the rate of 241,990*l*.; since 1856 to the end of 1861 the yearly export has averaged 428,869*l*.; and last year it reaches to 452,172*l*. in value.

The following table gives the quantities of mineral produce exported in avigance in a size of the control of

The following table gives the quantities of mineral produce exported in quinquennial periods, with

the average yearly shipments:-

Periods.	Copper.	Lead.	Copper Ore.	Lead Ore.	Regulus.
Total in five years, 1852-56 1857-61	Cwts.	Cwts.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
	128,844	34	31,832	224	599
	287,910	4,341	36,953	2,620	1,102
Average of five years, 1852-56 - 1857-61 -	25,768	7	6,366	45	119
	57,582	868	7,390	524	220

By reference to the above it appears that the greater part of the ore raised is smelted in the Colony, and that the export of manufactured copper has much more than doubled, taking the average of five years. Of the 61,047 cwts. of pure copper exported in 1861, 18,171 cwts. were shipped direct to Great Britain; 37,096 cwts. to Victoria, probably for the same destination; 4,780 cwts. to India; and 1,000 cwts. to other countries. In addition thereto, 3,008 tons of copper ore were shipped for England direct, and 4,709 tons by way of Melbourne. The exports of lead and lead ore have fallen off, whilst the shipment of regulus has nearly doubled.

Miscellaneous colorial and the same destination of the same destination.

Miscellaneous colonial produce and manufactures were not exported to the same extent as in 1860. There have been increased shipments of the following articles: leather, tallow, butter, hay, and eggs; and a decrease in horses, hides, &c., bark, fruit, onions, plants and seeds, and wine; of the latter, 2,796 gallons were exported against 3,435 gallons in 1860, but in most cases the difference is not

material.

River Murray Trade.

The combined imports and exports, via the River Murray, amounted in 1861 to 174,726l. against 187,085l. in the previous year, being above the average of the last five years.

With the Victorian side of the river but little trade was done last year, only 51 bales of wool, value 1,460*l.*, coming down; and flour, stores, &c., to the value of 9,512*l.* returned, being 14,605*l.* less than in 1860.

From New South Wales territory the total imports were 119,647*l*., nearly all wool, 5,241 bales, value 118,500*l*., against 3,635 bales, value 89,536*l* in 1860. The value of the stores taken up the river was 44,107l., against 69,799l. in 1860.

Insolvencies.

One hundred and eight fiats in insolvency were issued in 1861, against 124 in 1860; 50 being on petition of debtors at large; 46 on petition of imprisoned debtors, of which 31 were in forma pauperis; and 12 on the petition of creditors.

The amount of liabilities shown in the insolvents schedules was 101,140%. 6s. 1d., and of assets

37,379l. 1s. 7d., leaving a deficiency of 63,761l. 4s. 6d.

Seven private arrangements by deed, of which notice had been given to the Official Assignee, were entered into under the provision of the new Act.

Lands, Crown.

During 1861 the acreage alienated from the Crown was 147,354 against 129,262 acres in 1860, making the total extent of land sold to be 2,380,713 acres. Of the above, 98,816 acres were country sections, which reached at public auction an average price of 1l. 4s. 7d. per acre; the average size of the lots being 87 acres. In the previous year the average price was 1l. 3s. per acre, and the average size of the lots of country land 95 acres. Country sections which had previously passed the hammer were taken up to the extent of 43,081 acres, by private contract, at an average advance on the upset price of $1\frac{2}{10}d$. per acree 284 acres of town land, comprising 570 lots, were disposed of at auction, at the rate of 45*l*. 16s. per

acre,—an advance of 4l. 7s. 11d. on the average of the previous year.

More than two thirds of the total area of land now alineated from the Crown has passed into private hands since 1851, the land sales of the past 10 years having amounted in the aggregate to 1,673,280 acres.

The occupation of the waste lands has also during the same period become very considerable,-36,831 square miles having been leased to stockholders, for pastoral purposes, on a 14 years tenure. Of this area 6,641 square miles have been resumed by the Crown, leaving the area actually leased at the end of 1861 to be 30,190 square miles. In addition to the foregoing, several thousand square miles are held in possession by discoverers of new pastoral country, and others claiming leases under the regulations, but for which leases had not yet been prepared,

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The number of annual leases for pastoral land within Hundreds was 75, of an area of 2,939 square miles, against 53 leases, for 1,520 square miles, issued in 1860.

The total rent payable under the above-mentioned leases now amounts to 21,458*l*.; and by adding the assessment on stock, nearly 21,000*l*., the total income from this source amounts to about 43,000*l*.

Since 1853, 47,692l. 14s. has been paid to lessees, as compensation for improvements effected on their runs when resumed for sale; the above sum having been added to the upset price. In most cases the leaseholders have become the purchasers of the land and improvements.

The return of mineral leases and applications for same shows an extraordinary number of the latter, viz., 1,002 claims for altogether 78,911 acres. A large proportion of these claims have not been proceeded with. 81 leases were issued during the year, for an area of 5,847 acres, at a yearly rental of 2,923l. 10s. At the end of 1861 the total number of leases then current was 116, and the extent of land leased 7,899 acres. There were, besides, a large number of claims on which the first year's rent had been paid, for which leases were in course of preparation, or the period allowed for right of search had not expired.

Returns of the number of depasturage, timber, and gold licences issued, and also of the total revenue derived from the sale and occupation of the waste lands, are given, to which reference must be made

for further particulars.

Litigation.

It is satisfactory to notice that the returns under this head uniformly exhibit a decrease. number of writs issued in the Supreme Court was 1,120 against 1,543 in 1860; the number of records entered for trial 103, against 176; the amount for which judgments were signed being 20,488l. In Equity, 41 bills, claims, or petitions were filed, against 58 in 1860. 47 probates and 37 letters of administration were taken out; the amount sworn to being 67,447l. and 36,640l. respectively. 11 divorce and matrimonial causes were heard, against 24 in the previous year. Fewer writs of execution divorce and matrimonial causes were heard, against 24 in the previous year. Fewer writs of passed through the Sheriff's office than in any of the previous five years, numbering only 158.

The Civil Jurisdiction of the Local Courts likewise exhibits a large reduction in the number of cases brought before them. The number of claims for money not exceeding 30l. during 1861 was 5,839, against 7,231 in 1860; the total amount sued for, 39,747l., against 50,106l.; and the amount of judgments obtained after hearing, 14,413l., against 18,358l. These figures show the proportion of claims recovered after trial, but do not represent the whole amount recovered through the agency of the courts, as probably a very large number of cases are settled out of court; neither do they show, for the same reason, the amount of business transacted by the courts.

Loans for Public Works.

On the 1st of January 1861 the public debt amounted to 870,100L, since which date it has been redeemed to the extent of 20,000*l*., but bonds for 400*l*. additional having been issued, leaves the outstanding liability of the Colony at the close of the year at 850,500*l*.

The reproductive public works for the formation of which, in aid of the sums granted from the General Revenue, the loan was incurred, viz., the Port and Northern Railway, the City Waterworks, and the Improvement of the Harbour of Port Adelaide, are all now in operation.

Meteorological.

Very elaborate meteorological tables are supplied by Charles Todd, Esq., Observer at Adelaide, whose remarks on the observations of the last five years, given at the close of this Report, will go far to dispel the erroneous conclusions, which have often been arrived at, upon imperfect data, respecting the nature of the climate of South Australia.

The following Abstract, showing the rainfall at Adelaide during each month of the last 23 years, has been obligingly furnished by G. S. Kingston, Esq., M.P., whose pluvial statistics, recorded since the foundation of the Colony, are esteemed of great value:-

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the Year.	Average annual fall, as shown by preceding observations.
1839 1840	Inches 0 ' 453 0 ' 353 0 ' 353 0 ' 37 0 ' 21 0 ' 14 0 ' 14 0 ' 17 0 ' 00 0 ' 00 0 ' 00 0 ' 103 0 ' 01 0 ' 103 0 ' 04 0 ' 87.5 0 ' 49 0 ' 34 0 ' 175 0 ' 49 0 ' 543	Inches 0°446 2°01* 0°446 2°01* 0°35 0°71 0°55 0°175 0°32 0°0 0°285 0°13 0°15 0°15 0°15 0°15 0°15 0°15 0°15 0°15	Inches 0°85 0°487 0°81 1°015* 0°59 0°74 0°28 1°6067 0°965* 0°965* 0°965* 0°952* 0°93 3°825* 0°23 0°598 3°825* 0°23 0°00 2°105* 1°46*	Inches 0°379 1°202 3°574 1°808 1°06 0°53 2°57 0°75 2°29* 0°75 1°52 2°17 6°78* 1°14 1°35 4°405* 1°1977	Inches 0.245 1.487 1.77 2.05 2.98 1.845 2.63 3.588 2.37 2.23 1.835 1.74 2.97 4.468 2.635 3.093 4.167 4.468 4.1458 4.253 2.4456 4.253 4.253	Inches 3:497* 3:247* 2:32* 2:401 1:138 3:695* 1:93* 3:54* 3:54* 3:54* 3:66* 2:67 1:158 2:515* 4:505* 1:06 2:075 3:623* 1:941 3:166	Inches 2:128 1:9 1:758 2:09 3:3075 4:109 2:245 3:758 4:109 2:556 3:33* 1:563 3:02* 4:163* 2:706	Inches 4*767* 2*909* 2.823 2*77 2*16 3*2964 1*77 2*85 1*8*2*857 2*85 1*876 1*876 1*876 1*876 1*876 1*878 3*315 1*683 0*765 1*1683 2*857	Inches 0°85 4°64* 2°045 1°931 1°085 1°931 2°34* 1°95 2°34* 2°50 2°342* 2°154 2°164 5°711 5°113* 1°652 2°462* 2°464 3°471 1°662 2°464 2°464 3°471 1°662 2°464 2°464 3°471 1°4652 2°465 1°4662 2°465 2°465	Inches 2:57* 1:9* 6:94 2:633* 1:045 1:045 1:045 2:285* 0:70 0:72 1:737 1:737 1:733 2:1475 1:455 1:455 1:455 1:456	Inches 3:01* 0:19 0:47 1:19 0:91 1:28 2:95* 1:185 2:115* 1:795 3:55* 1:98 0:575 0:58 0:575 0:58 0:575 0:873 0:873 1:414	Inches 0°345 3°82* 1°71* 1°71* 1°75* 1°75* 1°75* 1°655 1°655 1°165 1°615	Inches 19°81 24°107* 17.956 29°1318 17°192 16°878 27°613* 19°274 26°885* 27°613* 19°274 20°6135* 15°346 23°145* 24°921* 21°156 21°1562 21'4842 19°67 25°133	Inches 21:973 20:634 20:555 19:883 19:382 19:383 20:251 21:088 20:965 21:345 21:173 22:289 22:288 22:288 22:256 22:149 22:268 22:266 21:804 21:804 21:905

^{*} Shows when the fall for the month and year is above the average.

SOUTH

Australia.

The above statement shows that the yearly fall of rain has varied between 30.633 inches in 1851 and 14.842 in 1859, or a difference of rather more than 50 per cent. between the highest and lowest. The average monthly and yearly rain-fall, as deduced from 21 years (1839 to 1859 inclusive) observations, are also given. Taking the average in septennial periods ending 1845, 1852, and 1859 respectively, the rain-fall of the middle septennial period, 25.275 inches, was greatly in excess of both the others, while the latter is also in excess of the first period. The average annual fall during the first seven years was 19.303 inches, during the second 25.275 inches, and during the last 21.132 inches respectively.

Further particulars with respect to the rain-fall at Adelaide, and also the results of observations in

the country districts, are given in Mr. Todd's memorandum above referred to.

Mines.

Under this head the statistical information is very meagre, being nothing further than a list of the reputed mines in the province at the close of the year, distinguishing those that were in working, and the direction and distance of them from Adelaide.

The previous year's list has been revised by the inspector of mines, who now returns the number as follows:—

								Total No.	()f which in work.
Copper Mines Silver-lead do.	-			•	-		-	44 4	38 4
•		Tota	al -	-	-	-	-	48	42

In addition to the above mines there were about 250 applications for mineral leases.

The great importance of the mining interest requires that some effort should be made to procure reliable statistics respecting the produce of the mines of South Australia, somewhat similar to the information collected in Great Britain, viz., the quantity of ore raised, its value, and, if possible, the cost of its production and carriage to a shipping place on the sea-board. At present the only criterion of their productiveness is the Export Returns, which, however, show that the shipment of minerals during the past decade has reached over three and a quarter millions sterling.

Future returns should give the distance of each mine from a port of shipment instead of the distance

from the capital.

Population.

The recent census of South Australia was taken on the same day as that of Great Britain and the other Australian Colonies, viz., on the 8th of April 1861, and showed the population (exclusive of an estimated number, 1,170 unenumerated) to be 126,830 souls. Since that date the increase by the excess of births over deaths, and of arrivals over departures, has added to the population 2,206 males and 1,591 females, principally adults, making a total on the 31st of December 1861 of 130,627 persons, of whom 67,254 were males and 63,373 females.

An explanatory report on the results of the census having accompanied the detailed tables lately issued, further remarks on this head are rendered unnecessary; the following resumé of the census totals will, however, be found useful:—

Total population, census 1861, 126,830.

Distribution:				EDUCATION (5 years of age and upwards):	
City of Adelaide	-	-	- 18,303		71,258
Country Districts	-	-	- 108,527	Read only	17,513
Sex:			•	Cannot read	13,815
Males	-	-	- 6 5, 048	Occupation:	•
Females -	-	-	- 61,782	Agricultural, &c. pursuits	23,135
Civil Condition (15	years	of age and	d upwards):		13,899
Unmarried -	· -	-	- 24,939		13,789
Married -	-	-	- 43,486	Residue	76,007
Widowed -	-	-	- 3,021	Birthplace:	
Ages:					48,613
Under 21 years	-	-	- 68,910	United Kingdom	65,186
21 years and upware	ds	-	- 57 , 920	Germany	8,863
•				Other places, at sea, &c	4,168
				ENTERED THE COLONY:	
					32, 060
				After 1851	46,157

Aborigines, 5,046.

For the various other particulars relating to the dwellings of the people, the sick or infirm, and to those of the above subjects treated in combination, reference can be made to my Report on the Census of 1861.

Postal.

The extent to which the facilities afforded by the Post Office are availed of is indicated in a return showing a steady increase in the amount of postal business, and considerable addition to the public M 4

South Australia. accommodation by the increase in the number of post offices and the extra length of mail routes. The following are the particulars for three years:—

		1859.	1860.	1861.	
Number of Post Offices	_	130	146	160	
" of Persons employed	-	159	177	193	
Length in Miles of Mail Routes	-	1,586	1,837	2,295	
Number of Letters	-	1,256,633	1,360,341	1,540,472	
" of Newspapers	-	1,015,306	1,052,077	1,089,424	
Income	-	£13,779	£14,582	£16,496	
Expenditure	-	£17,047	£18,024	£16,423	

The insertion of another item, that is, the number of miles travelled by mails during the year, viz., 478,426, will afford in future a more correct comparison of the extension of the postal system.

In a country of so extensive an area, and so sparsely populated, the expenses of the department might be expected to exceed the income, but in 1861 the reverse was the case, the revenue slightly exceeding the cost. The above amount does not include the proportion this Colony bears of the total English mail contract.

Railways.

The Traffic Returns for the past year exhibit a considerable increase upon those of the previous year, both on the Port Line and the Northern Line, but the whole of the latter having only been open during part of 1860, a comparison cannot be fairly instituted. The following are the figures rendered for both lines, excluding fractions:—

		·		1860.	18	361.	1860. £ 22,859 30,670	1861. £ 25,168 - 44,767
REVE Number of Passengers Passenger Receipts - Tons of Goods - Goods Receipts -	NUE. 			303,483	- -	,762		
Other Receipts -	•	-	-		- -		2,058	2,266
Expend	ITURE.	Т	otal R	evenue -	•	£	<i>55</i> ,588	£72,203
Management -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,619	1,466
ocomotive Department -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,629	17,218
Maintenance of Line	•	-	-	-	-	-	13,004	18,085
Other Working Expenses	-	•	-	•	-,	-	14,382	24,247
		T	otal E	xpenses	-	£	43,636	£61,016

23,183 additional train miles were run in 1861. Fifty-six miles are in working, the whole of the line at present projected being in operation.

With reference to the augmented expenditure in 1861, it is desirable to explain that its principal cause has been the necessity for additional works and rolling stock required for the increased traffic, the cost of which, in a private undertaking, would have been debited to capital account.

Shipping.

The number of vessels entered and cleared at South Australian ports is considerably in advance of the past year's return, although the aggregate tonnage is about the same.

The total number of vessels arriving and departing, and the aggregate tonnage, was as follows:—

					18	860.	1861.		
				ŀ	No.	Tons.	,No.	Tons,	
ARRIVALS. Great Britain - British Possessions - Foreign States	•	· ·	·	- 272 9	21,674 74,021 4,986	49 334 18 401	25,255 70,858 7,083		
DEPARTUE	RES.			ŀ					
Great Britain British Possessions Foreign States	•	•	•	-	24 279 35	12,221 79,142 16,992	21 355 11	11,268 79,857 5,010	
	Total	•	•	- [938	108,355	387	96,135	

From New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, the arrivals were 297 against 234 in 1860, the departures being 294 and 236 in the respective years. Five more vessels came from the Mauritius, but one less sailed for that Island. There were twice the number of arrivals from Foreign States, but the departures thence were only one third of the number that sailed in 1860.

South Australia,

Telegraphs.

The operations of the Telegraph Department in 1861 are distinguished by an increased number of messages transmitted, and a falling-off in the receipts, occasioned chiefly by the fewer number of press messages.

No additional length of line or wire has been erected during the past year; the extent of the former is 597 miles, and of the latter, 9141 miles; but four new stations have been opened, and which now 76,709 messages were transmitted against 71,368 in 1860; the receipts in the number twenty-nine.

respective years being 7,3821. and 7,4141.

Queensland has been brought during 1861 into telegraphic communication with South Australia; and, in connexion with the other inter-colonial lines in New South Wales and Victoria, forms portion of a chain of telegraphic communication nearly four thousand miles in extent. By reason of the geographical position of South Australia, the earliest and latest possible communication with Europe and the East, and the whole of the vast area of the above-named Australian Provinces, and consequently New Zealand, must pass through the telegraph wires of this Province.

Agriculture and Live Stock.

The statistics relating to agriculture are of such vital importance as to demand the earliest publication, forming the subject of a separate Report, published some months before this volume could be issued from the press. In order to bring together the statistical information collected on that as well as other subjects, I quote the following from that Report, and append the summary tables at the close of this book, referring the reader for more minute particulars to the documents them-

"During the year ended 31st December 1861, 147,071 acres of country and suburban land were "During the year ended 31st December 1861, 147,071 acres of country and suburban land were acres so alienated on that date; or 18.2 acres

per head of the population, against 17.6 acres per head in December 1860, and 15.1 acres in 1856.

"The extent of enclosed land in March 1862 is returned as 1,874,827 acres, against 1,579,992 acres in the previous season; or an increase of nineteen per cent. Land fenced in, but not cultivated, amounted to 1,388,160 acres, and exceeded the enclosed pasturage of the previous year by 236,984 acres. The extensive enclosure of sheep runs, whether on purchased or unalienated land, formed the subject of remark in my last Report, and in several counties the area enclosed has been largely added to during the past year. eastern District alone. More than 900 square miles of pasturage is now enclosed in the South-

"The number of acres of land under cultivation in the season 1861-2 was 486,667, against 428,816 acres in the previous season,—an augmentation of 57,851 acres, or 13.5 per cent. These figures give 3.71 acres to each individual of the population. At the end of 1856 the rate per head was 2.38 acres. Tillage increases at a greater rate than the alienation of the Crown Lands; twenty per cent. of the land sold being under cultivation, against nineteen per cent. in 1861, and thirteen per cent. in 1856—7.

"Of the total land cultivated, 310,636 acres or sixty-four per cent. was under wheat, against 273,672 acres or sixty-five per cent. in the previous season. The yield amounted to only 3,410,756 bushels against 3,576,593 bushels in the previous season; the average being 10 bushels 59 lbs., against

13 bushels 4 lbs. in the respective years.

"62,874 acres, principally wheaten or oaten hay, were grown, against 55,818 acres in the previous season, an addition of one tenth; the produce amounting to 78,886 tons, and 71,241 tons in the respec-The average yield of the hay crop was the same in both seasons, or twenty-five hundredtive years. weight to the acre.

"About one tenth more land was planted with potatoes than in the previous year; 2,612 acres producing 7,726 tons in 1861-2, against 2,348 acres yielding 7,112 tons, the average produce being

59 cwt., or a hundredweight and a half less than in the year before.

"The average under barley was 10,637, against 11,336 acres in 1861; and the crop appears to have suffered equally with other cereals, the produce being only 168,137 bushels, against 189,163 in the

previous year.

"The crop of oats yielded 33,160 bushels off 1,638 acres, against 52,989 bushels off 2,273 acres in

the previous season, which was, however, much more favourable for the safe gathering of the cereal.

"For green forage the following descriptions were sown: 1,055 acres cereals, chiefly barley, 10 acres maize, 43 acres of sorghum, 1,279 acres of lucerne, and 838 acres laid down under permanent artificial grasses, chiefly rye, and 434 acres of "other crops."

"Orchards and gardens are returned as of an area of 5,563 acres, a decrease of 494 acres on the last

"Vine culture has attained such considerable importance in South Australia as to demand particular attention to the statistical facts elicited as to its position at the present time. The rapid strides which this source of wealth has made of late years, require that these statistics should be obtained as correctly as possible, and that in future the area planted as vineyards, and solely cultivated for wine-making, should be distinguished from the total area under vines.

"The acreage under vines in March 1862 is returned as 3,918 against 3,180 acres in the previous year; an augmentation of 738 acres, or nearly one fourth in a single twelvemonth. The number of vines in bearing was 2,361,574, and 2,386,141 not in bearing; the figures for the previous season being 1,874,751 and 1,948,510. Since 1856 the area of the vineyards has increased more than five-fold; and as during the last three seasons the number of vines planted has nearly doubled, those in bearing can form but a majety being the proportion shown shown

form but a moiety, being the proportion shown above.



SOUTH

"The wine returned as made is that produced in the season 1860-1, amounting to \$12,021 gallons, Australia. an increase of no less that 129,934 gallons, or 70 per cent. on the quantity made in the previous year;

viz. 112,087 gallons, and more than three times the quantity produced four seasons ago.

"The weight of grapes sold or otherwise disposed of by the grower than in the manufacture of wine, was 23,229 cwt., against 23,398 cwt. in 1860-1; but it is probable that a large proportion of the grapes so returned eventually reached the winemaker, the purchase of small proprietors' crops by neighboring vine-growers possessed of better appliances for the manufacture of wine, being now carried on to some extent, to the manifest improvement in the quality of this article of colonial produce.

"As indicating the rapid increase in the number of South Australian wine-makers, it may be stated that 129 wine-presses were returned as in use, against 75 in the previous year, and 61 in 1860; and it is probable that these numbers are understated. Twenty-seven licences for stills for distilling spirit

from the juice of the grape were issued up to the close of the year.

"The live stock returns show an addition to the number of all kinds of stock except horned cattle. There is an increase of 3,198 horses, making a total of 52,597, of which 47,434 are returned in the counties, and 5,163 in the pastoral districts. The shipment of South Australian horses to India and other ports during the past three years has attained some importance; about five hundred being the average number exported in each year.

"The decrease in the number of horned cattle is 12,831, a large falling-off appearing in the number

depasturing in counties; of which, however, there is difficulty in arriving at a correct emuneration. The total number in the Colony is stated to be 265,434 head.

"Sheep and lambs together number 3,038,356 against 2,824,811 in the previous year, showing an increase of 213,545, or but eight per cent. in the year.

"The number of pigs has increased by 9,539, there now being 69,286 in the Colony.

"Poultry of all kinds number 327,709 against 315,728 returned in the previous year."

Conclusion.

The statistical view of the progress of the Colony since its foundation, comprised in the last table of the accompanying returns, will be found valuable as embracing the more important facts, in a handy

compendious form, of permanent utility.

In perusing the foregoing remarks, the reader cannot fail to observe that the year under review has been characterized by a steady advance in all that relates to the social and material welfare of the colonists; and will, probably, be impressed with the conviction that the future opens with the fairest prospect of such a progressive development of the varied resources of South Australia as will eventually result in the permanent wealth and prosperity of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c. J. Воотнву, Superintendent.

WESTERN Australia. No. 19.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

No. 19.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Kennedy to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 28.)

Government House, Perth, February 19, 1862.

My Lord Duke,

I HAVE the honor to transmit the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1861. I was anxious to forward this book before I relinquished the government, which I

purpose (having received your Grace's permission) doing to-morrow. I received the Blue Book from the Colonial Secretary's office late last evening, and it is therefore impossible for me to offer any detailed remarks upon it. This is of the less importance as your Grace is fully informed of the steady and uninterrupted progress of

An examination of the statistical returns composing the Blue Book for 1861 will show that the progress of the Colony has been without any check for several successive years,

each year showing an improvement upon that preceding. It will be observed that an improved revenue, and the liquidation of all public debt, have enabled me to undertake extensive public works, calculated to open up and develop the resources of the Colony during the past year.

The people are peaceful, prosperous, and loyal, and I feel confident that Western Australia has now entered upon a career of prosperity which will relieve Her Majesty's Government from all doubt and anxiety respecting it.

I cannot conclude my final Report without recording the obligations I feel under to the

public officers of the Colony for the valuable aid and support they have afforded me during my term of government.

WESTERN Australia.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c.

I have, &c. (Signed) A. E. KENNEDY.

NEW ZEALAND.

New ZEALAND. No. 20.

No. 20.

The accompanying Report has been received from Governor Sir George Grey without any covering Despatch.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Report to the Honorable Alfred Domett, Colonial Secretary, &c. &c.

Registrar General's Office, Auckland, December 24, 1862.

SIR,

THE statistical tables which I now have the honor to present will, no doubt, be regarded with special interest by those who desire to mark carefully the condition and progress of New Zealand, inasmuch as they include, not only the branches of information which have been given in all the preceding annual volumes of statistics of the Colony, but also, and in considerable detail, the results of a census taken on the 16th of December 1861, under the authority of "The Census Act, 1858," and "The Census Act Amendment Act 1860"

The Census Act Amendment Act, 1860."
On several important matters, however, the publication of these results has been anticipated by a series of tables (prepared with the least possible delay after the indispensable materials came into my hands), which were laid before both Houses of the General Assembly as a parliamentary paper, by command of his Excellency, at the commencement of the late session, and were also published in the Government Gazette of the 27th of June last. Those tables included the numbers, sexes, and ages of the population, the numbers and description of houses, the numbers of the different kinds of live stock, the quantity of land fenced, and the number of acres under each of the principal crops belonging to Europeans,—those being regarded as the "branches of the census statistics on which there was the most general desire that the results should be officially made known without the delay which must necessarily attend a sufficiently careful compilation of other portions." The figures thus given were avowedly subject to final revision, and to such amendments as might be suggested by inquiries on various points which I addressed to enumerators in several parts of the Colony. Such information as I have been able to procure has been embodied in the present volume; and the results of the census of Stewart's Island and the Chatham Islands, which had not been received in June, are added; but a comparison of the tables previously issued with those now presented will show that the former were, so far as they went, in substance equally reliable for all practical purposes, and justify my expectation that the amendments which might be required, though not unimportant in relation to the object of statistical accuracy, would not involve alterations affecting any political, financial, or social question which might be influenced by the results of the census.

Before entering upon the review which I propose to take in this Report of the general results of the late census, I would observe that arrangements were made to obtain the required information, not only, as formerly, for each province of the Colony, but also for each electoral district as established and defined by "The Representation Act, 1860," of the General Assembly; a plan being devised according to which, in those cases in which an electoral district runs into more than one province, the particulars were to be presented separately for each province and for each electoral district. In pursuance of this plan, separate tables have been constructed for the provinces and the electoral districts respectively, upon all the branches of information on which such details seemed necessary, or conducive to the main object of exhibiting, in the most practical and intelligible shape attainable, the circumstances of New Zealand in relation to the several matters referred to. For convenience of reference, the schedule to "The Representation Act, 1860," is reprinted in extense in the Appendix to this volume, on turning to which the exact portion of the territory of the Colony comprised in each of the electoral districts

may be ascertained.

The appointments of enumerators for the several provinces were all made by his Excellency on the recommendation of the respective superintendents, who were requested to nominate the persons most competent, in their judgment, to discharge the duties satisfactorily; and the sub-enumerators having been selected by those enumerators (subject to the Governor's approval, which in every case was given) the machinery for the collection of the census information in each province was virtually organized by its own Provincial Government. The work, there is no reason to doubt, was generally performed with zeal and assiduity; and (although, from various causes, some of the returns received at this office required explanations involving the delay of correspondence, and, in a few instances, partial recompilation from the original schedules,) I am satisfied that the correctness of the results as now presented may, for all practical purposes, be fully relied on.

I now proceed to give, in a summary and greatly condensed form (although with some explanatory

additions), a view of the leading points of information contained in the following volume, as respects

New ZEALAND. both the census results and the general statistics of the Colony for 1861, with the two-fold object of serving as an introduction to the tables for the use of those who may feel sufficient interest in the subject to examine and compare the figures in detail, and of supplying the place of such examination for those,—and I apprehend there may be many such, especially amongst the persons in other countries to whom the volume will be forwarded,—who, while they are desirous of becoming acquainted with the latest statistical information relating to New Zealand, would scarcely devote the necessary time and labour to the task of making an analysis of the tables for themselves, even though aided by the summaries and condensed tabular results which will be found in various parts of the volume. References in the margin will direct in every instance to the tables in which will be found more or less copious details of the information thus summarized.*

Population.

The actually enumerated population of European descent in New Zealand in December 1861, as shown by the census returns, was 99,021; the numbers for the respective provinces being, Auckland, 24,420; Taranaki, 2,044; Wellington, 12,566; Hawke's Bay, 2,611; Nelson, 9,952; Marlborough, 2,299; Canterbury, 16,040; Otago, 27,163; Southland, 1,820; to which are to be added, Stewart's Island, 56, and the Chatham Islands, 50; making the total as above. It thus appears, that the Northern Island (comprising the provinces of Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay,) contained 41,641, or 42·10 per cent. of the population; and the Middle Island (comprising Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland), 57,274, or 57·90 per cent. But there is reason to believe that on the day when the census was taken there were about 3,000 gold miners in different gullies and on the roads in Otago, who could not be individually included in the schedules. The addition of these would make the population of that province 30 163, and of the Colony 109 021. These tion of these would make the population of that province 30,163, and of the Colony 102,021. These numbers are exclusive of the military and their families, who numbered altogether 7,294; viz. officers and men, 5,836; male children, 437; and women and female children, 1,021.

Although, therefore, the number actually included in the Census Returns is adhered to in the comparative tables and the various centesimal calculations, as representing the civilian population of European origin ascertained by the census, it would be safe to conclude that the real European popula-

tion, civilian and military, in December 1861, might be estimated at an aggregate of 109,315 souls.

It is obvious, however, that the progress of the Colony can best be demonstrated by comparison with previous years, and for this purpose tables have been compiled comparing the population returns of December 1861 with those of the census of 1858, and also with those of 1851. The general results are, that the population, which in 1851 was 26,707, had in 1858 increased to 59,328, being an absolute increase in seven years amounting to 32,621 persons, or, calculated centesimally, of 121.86 per cent.; while, in 1861, the total was (omitting Stewart's and the Chatham Islands) 98,915, being an increase of 72,208, or 270.37 per cent. on the decennial period between the first and the last census.

More immediate interest, however, attaches to the progress made during the three years between the census of December 1858 and that of December 1861. Here we find (omitting the Chatham Islands, but including Stewart's Island, the particulars respecting which were ascertained in 1858,) a total of 98,971 in 1861 against 59,328 in 1858; being an increase in three years amounting to 39,643 persons,

or 66.82 per cent. on the population.

In this increase all the provinces have, more or less, largely participated, with the exception of Taranaki, the returns from which, as might have been anticipated, bear testimony to the disastrous consequences of the war, in a diminution of population as well as of the other elements of material prosperity with which these statistical tables have to do. Previously, that province had shared in the general advance of the Colony; the population which in 1851 had been 1,532 having increased in 1858 to 2,650, being an increase in seven years of 1,118 persons, or nearly 73 per cent. on the population; and so much of the increase of that period still remains as to show 512 persons, or 33.42 per cent. more in 1861 than in 1851. But, on comparing the figures which apply to the last three years, we find in 1861 as compared with 1858 a decrease of 606 persons, or 22.86 on the population.

1. That the census of 1851 applied to the "settlements" of New Zealand, while in 1858 and 1861 the more recent division into "provinces" has been adopted; but although the geographical boundaries of the latter

3. The electoral districts having been taken separately for the first time in 1861, no comparative tables

relating to them could be prepared.

4. Stewart's Island is not included in the figures for 1851, the particulars requisite for the comparisons in the tables not being obtainable for that year. For similar reasons, the Chatham Islands are not included in any of the comparative tables.

The notes on these points which are appended to several of the tables need scarcely occupy the attention of a reader desiring merely a reliable view of the general statistical conclusions arrived at; but any student of the tables who may wish to test their accuracy by minutely comparing different sets of figures, will find it necessary to refer to them for the explanation of variations which might otherwise be regarded as discrepancies indicative of negligence or error.

^{*} A remark or two may be desirable to avoid misconceptions with regard to the Comparative Tables of the Census Results, the preparation of which has formed a considerable part of the labour connected with the compilation of the volume. These tables are designed to show the progress of the Colony by a comparison of the results of the census of 1861 with the results of the census of 1858, and also with those of the census of It is to be borne in mind,

extend beyond the less defined limits of the former, yet, in a comparison restricted to the European population, the difference is not so great as materially to affect the value of the conclusions.

2. The provinces recently established (under the provisions of "The New Provinces Act, 1858,") are necessarily included, in the comparisons relating to years before their separation, with the provinces of which they then formed part. Consequently "Hawke's Bay" is included with "Wellington" in the figures for 1851, and "Marlborough" and "Southland" with "Nelson" and "Otago" respectively, for both 1851 and

New

ZEALAND.

The influx of population to Otago immediately consequent upon the discovery of rich gold fields in that province is strikingly exhibited in the returns, which show for December 1861 (without counting the 3,000 diggers referred to above as believed to have been on the gold fields, though not enumerated in the Census Returns) a population of 27,163 against 6,944 in 1858, although Otago then included the now distinct province of Southland; 18,592 of the total in 1861 being returned for the (auriferous) electoral district of Bruce. This shows an increase of 22,039 persons, or 317.31 per cent. on the population of Otago in 1861, above the population of that province, including Southland, in 1858. Thus, the actually enumerated population of the single province of Otago in 1861 is seen to have exceeded the population of the entire Colony of New Zealand in 1851 by 456, or, adding the above-mentioned 3,000, by 3,456 souls.

Nor is this evidence of progress restricted to Otago. At nearly the other extremity of the Colony, Auckland, without the attraction of an actually developed gold field (for the sanguine expectations formed of the auriferous wealth of Coromandel are only just now about to be decisively tested) shows a population less by only 2,287 than that of New Zealand in 1851.

Summarizing the comparison between 1858 and 1861 (of which details are given in Table II.), and taking the provinces in the order of their proportionate advance in population in those three years, the following results appear:-

Otago and Southland, numerical increase 22,039, or 317.31 per cent. Canterbury 7,073, or 78.87 Hawke's Bay, 1,097, or 72.45 ,, Auckland, 6,243, or 34.34 " " Nelson and Marlborough, 2,979, or 32.12 ,, " 813, or Wellington, 6.91 " Taranaki, decrease --606, or **-22**.86

The relative proportion of the male and female population might be estimated in a manner unjustly disadvantageous to the Colony in this important element of social prosperity, if the inference numerically deducible from the totals in the tables were adopted without consideration of the qualification suggested by the greatly disproportionate number of males attracted to Otago by its gold fields, very many of the by the greatly disproportionate number of males attracted to Otago by its gold fields, very many of the diggers being, no doubt, unmarried, or having left their wives in other countries. Taking the absolute numbers as they stand, the males in New Zealand, in December 1861, (exclusive of the military,) were 61.062, or 61.67 per cent. of the whole population; the females 37,959, or 38.33 per cent. But, taking the Province of Otago singly, we find the relative numbers, males 21,161, or 77.90 per cent.; females 6,002, or 22.10 per cent. A comparison of these proportionate numbers with those returned for Otago (and Southland) at the time of the census of 1858 remarkably illustrates the extent of the change; the males in 1858 having been 3,874, and the females 3,070, or centesimally 55.79 and 44.21 respectively; proportions closely approximating to those for the whole Colony, which were males 56.68 respectively; proportions closely approximating to those for the whole Colony, which were, males 56.68, and females 48.32 per cent.

If Otago be omitted from this calculation, the proportionate numbers for the other parts of the

Colony will be, males 39,901, or 55.53 per cent; and females 31,957, or 44.47 per cent.

Had it been practicable to take a census of the aboriginal native population simultaneously with that of the European, the results would have been, on various grounds, important and interesting in a very high degree. The undertaking would, however, at any time have been attended with considerable difficulty, and, under existing circumstances, an attempt to enumerate the Maories in many of the portions of the Colony in which they are most numerous would obviously have been useless or worse. On a small scale, in the province of Canterbury, such an enumeration was made in December 1861 by Mr. Walter Buller; and the results, ascertained, I have no doubt, with care and accuracy, will be found to the contract of the contract o in the Appendix to this volume, in a summary supplied by that gentleman. It shows, as compared with a former census taken by Mr. Buller in February 1860, an increase in Canterbury (exclusive of the West Coast Settlements) from 480 to 541, viz., 31 males, and 30 females: the comparative numbers being more worthy of notice as indicating, within the locality to which they apply, a diminution of the disproportion between the sexes. But, interesting though this return undoubtedly is, as a contribu-tion towards a Maori census, it is obviously too limited in its extent, and (from its relating to natives

who have been out of the reach of political agitation, and otherwise favourably circumstanced) too exceptional in its character, to be made the basis of any generalization.

Although, however, no new information relative to the great centres of Native population can be presented, yet it may be acceptable to recapitulate very briefly the estimated numbers of Maories according to the latest data available. Taking as the basis the Maori census of 1857-8 (of which full abstracts were published in the Statistical Volume for 1857), and correcting the numbers for Canton by Mr. Bullon, emitting also Stavent's Island and the Chatham terbury by the latest enumeration by Mr. Buller,—omitting also Stewart's Island and the Chatham Islands (in the former of which the numbers were estimated at 200, and the latter at 510),*—the estimated Maori population of New Zealand would amount to 31,329 males and 23,928 females, making (with 79 in the province of Auckland, sex not stated,) a general total of 55,336. This, of course, will be understood to be only such an approximation to the real numbers as the available materials permit, and would undoubtedly be more or less extensively modified if we could calculate exactly the changes which have taken place since the general enumeration was made in 1857-8, an eventful interval in

Maori history

On a superficial view, the great preponderance in numbers of the European population might lead to conclusions respecting the relative physical force of the races, which would be rectified by a consideration of the important fact of the unequal distribution of the Maori people of the Colony. According to the assumed estimate of the Maori population, the Northern Island contains 53,056 of the whole, leaving only 2,280 for the Middle Island, to be compared with 41,641 Europeans in the former, and 57,274 in the latter.

^{*} The latest particulars ascertained respecting the Maoris and also the aborigines or "Morioris" of the Chatham Islands, will be found in the extracts from Mr. Seed's Report, Appendix I. of this volume.

New Zealand. A suggestive way of presenting this aspect of the case would be to show, for each Island, the comparative numbers of grown-up males of the respective races. The Maori census of 1857-8 distinguished as far as possible the respective numbers under and above fourteen years of age; the last European census distinguished those of sixteen and upwards. The comparison which may be deduced from these data can obviously at best be only roughly approximated; and it is, moreover, subject to the drawback that the Maori census does not show the distinction of age in the districts of Turanga, Hick's Bay, Tauranga, Rotorua, Maketu, Tarawera, Whakatane, and Opotiki. The total male population of these districts, however, is stated to have been 7,770; and assuming that the proportions under and over fourteen in this total would be about the average for the remainder of the province in which they are situated (viz., 27.66 per cent. under fourteen and 72.34 per cent. over fourteen), the number over fourteen may be calculated as 5,621. The comparison, thus wrought out, exhibits the following results:—

		Maori Males above 14, estimated.	European Males above 16.
Northern Island Middle Island (exclusive of 2,423	Furnanan mala	21,942	13,53
	European mares	1,011	26,022

The military, of course, are not included in these numbers.

Civil or Conjugal Condition of the People.

On this subject, involving so many considerations of high importance in relation to the social and domestic condition of the community, the results of the census of the European population show for the Colony the general totals of 15,789 married males, and 13,828 married females; 41,399 unmarried males, and 23,130 unmarried females (these totals including children); and 973 widowers and 997 widows.* Deducting, however, from the totals of "unmarried" the persons under sixteen years of age, of whom comparatively few are married, the numbers remain, males 22,353, females 4,989. The disproportion between the sexes thus shown will be greatly modified, however, if (following up the plan adopted in a former paragraph) Otago, with its population so largely composed of recently arrived gold diggers, be excepted. In that province the relative numbers of unmarried males and females (omitting 2,889 males whose conjugal condition was not specified) were 13,849 and 3,534 respectively, thus leaving the approximate number of unmarried males 27,550, and of unmarried females 19,596, in the remainder of the Colony. In 1858, the numbers for the Colony were, unmarried males 23,362, and unmarried females 15,377, with 531 widowers and 576 widows. Calculated centesimally on the plan referred to (which, though seemingly arbitrary, may under the circumstances be admitted as tending to the attainment of really correct conclusions,) it will appear that the unmarried males of all ages in 1858 (including widowers) was as 40.20 per cent., and the unmarried females of all ages in 1858 (including widowers) was as 40.20 per cent., and the unmarried females of all ages in 1858 (including widows) as 27.56 per cent. on the total population of the Colony; and that in 1861 the corresponding number of all ages in the Colony (omitting Otago in this particular calculation) were as 39.33 males per cent., and 33.50 females per cent.

Deaf and Dumb or Blind.

The number of deaf and dumb persons in the Colony in December 1861 was 20, viz., 11 males and 9 females; and of blind persons 21, viz., 14 males and 7 females.

Dwellings of the People.

The total number of houses in New Zealand, shown by the census of 1861, was 22,377, being an increase as compared with 1858 of 9,565 buildings. It is to be observed, however, that the gross total for 1861 included 3,687 tents, mostly on the gold fields. These may be regarded as included in the numbers of dwellings having one or two rooms, which amounted to 10,496; the respective totals for dwellings of 3 rooms having been 2,773; of four rooms, 3,210; of five rooms, 1,494; and of six rooms and upwards, 4,276. With respect to the materials of which the houses were constructed, the figures show, wood 15,127 in 1861, against 10,179 in 1858; of stone or brick 477 in 1861, against 307 in 1858; and of other materials (including raupo houses and the tents referred to), 6,773 in 1861, against 2,326 in 1858. The details for the electoral districts, as well as for the Colony, will be found in the tables. The proportion of the population to each dwelling, calculated on the Census Returns of the respective years, was 4.63 in 1858, and 4.42 in 1861.

Electoral Franchise.

Out of a male population of 60,118 within the boundaries of the electoral districts in December 1861 there were 84,241 aged 21 years and upwards, of whom 13,466 were upon the rolls as electors, having 53 representatives in the General Assembly of New Zealand.† The numbers for each electoral

* With respect to 12 males and 4 females in the province of Auckland, and 2,889 males in the province of Otago, the conjugal condition was not ascertained.

[†] By an Act passed during the last Session of the General Assembly ("the Representation Act, 1862,") the number of the House of Representatives has been increased to 57, two of the four members added being "gold field representatives for the province of Otago," and the other two being apportioned to districts respectively entitled "Dunedin and Suburbs North," and "Dunedin and Suburbs South," which replace the electoral district entitled "City of Dunedin" in the "Representation Act, 1860," and now have altogether four members.

New Zealand.

district are given in detail in Table VIII. The calculations which I have added in that table showing the proportion of electors to the male population are reliable with respect to the whole Colony, in which it appears the proportion of electors to every 100 of the total male population is 22.39 per cent., and to every 100 males of 21 years and upwards 39.32 per cent. But the detailed calculations of proportions for the several electoral districts, although they exhibit correct conclusions as the electoral rolls actually stood at the time, cannot be received as having any further value, for the reasons stated in a note to the table, viz., that in numerous instances electors are non-resident, having votes in several districts (a curious result being that, in some cases, the number of electors exceeds the number of males of the legal age in the district), while in the special case of Taranaki the great bulk of the population of the province was congregated, in consequence of the war, in the town of New Plymouth, showing of course greatly exaggerated numbers for the town, and correspondingly diminished numbers for the country electoral districts. Thus guarded, however, these calculations may have some interest, and are given for what they may be deemed worth.

Places of Birth.

Summarizing the contents of Tables IX. and X., the places of birth of the European population of New Zealand are found to be in the following centesimal proportions:—England, 36·49; Ireland, 8.92; Scotland, 15·69; Wales, 0·48; born in the Colony, 27·86; Australian Colonies, 2·61; other British dominions, 1·87; United States of America (so called), 0·73; France, 0·32; Germany, 0·78; other Foreign countries, 0·85; at sea, 0·45; not specified, 2·95.

Foreign countries, 0.85; at sea, 0.45; not specified, 2.95.

The particulars numerically and centesimally for the several provinces will be found in the tables. The following, however, may be introduced here as exhibiting compendiously, for the whole Colony, the information on this subject supplied by the Census Returns both in 1858 and in 1861, with the proportions per cent. of each nationality to the total population in the respective years.

PLACES OF BIRTH.

		Рори	lation.	Increas	e in 1861,	Proportion per Cent. of each Nationality to the respective Totals of Population.	
		1858.	1861.	Numerical.	Proportionate.	1858.	1861.
England		23,680	36,128	12,448	52.52	39.94	36 · 49
Ireland	-	4,554	8,831	4,277	93.91	7.68	8.92
Scotland		7,976	15,584	7,558	94.73	13.45	15.69
Wales	-	233	472	239	102.57	0.39	0.48
New Zealand		18,702	27,604	8,902	47.42	31.49	27.86
Australian Colonies -	-	1,410	2,579	1,169	82.90	2.37	2.61
Other British Dominions		1,237	1,848	611	49.38	2.09	1.87
United States of America -	-	306	720	414	135 • 29	0.52	0.73
France	-	173	319	146	84.39	0.29	0.35
Germany	-	463	780	317	67.70	0.78	0.78
Other Foreign Countries a and not specified.	t Sea,	594	4,206	3,612	969.66	1.00	4.25
		59,328	99,021	39,693	59.94	100.00	100.00

Occupations.

With the exception of the introduction of separate columns for the occupation of "Mining," this branch of the census information is presented in nearly the same form as in the Census Returns of 1858, although I did not decide upon doing so without an attentive consideration of the practability or expediency of adopting some of the more detailed modes of classification recently employed in other countries. But (as I had occasion to observe in former instances) there is scarcely any subject on which it is more difficult to tabulate the results of the census in this Colony with precision and without incurring the risk of showing conclusions which may be misleading in effect, however they may be verbally in accordance with the schedules. Amongst the causes of this uncertainty are the number of cases in which settlers pursue more than one occupation; the instances, perhaps frequent, in which they enter in the schedules the professions or callings to which they were brought up, or with which they would wish to be identified, rather than those in which they are most habitually engaged, and from which principally they derive their maintenance; the vagueness of many of the descriptions; and the different names given to what may be regarded as really the same business. The tables will, however, afford a general view of the proportion in which the colonists are engaged in the principal pursuits and employments. They have been compiled with care, and no inconsiderable amount of labour, from the entries in the census schedules.

New Zealand. The following is a general summary for the Colony (prepared on the same plan as that relating to places of birth in the preceding section) showing the comparative results for 1858 and 1861:—

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	18 <i>5</i> 8.	1861.	. Inc	rease,	Proportion of Occupations to the Population.		
			Numerical.	Proportionate.	18 <i>5</i> 8.	1861.	
Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures	1,813	3,283	1,470	81.08	3.05	3.31	
Agricultural and Pastoral	4,416	7,465	3,049	69.04	7.45	7.54	
Mechanics and Artificers	4,579	5,779	1,200	26 · 20	$7 \cdot 72$	5.84	
Mining	310	11,138	10,828	3,492 · 9()	0.52	11.25	
Professions, Clerical, Medical, and Legal.	342	467	125	36.54	0.28	0.47	
Teachers, Surveyors, and other Educated Professions.	613	976	363	59.21	1.03	0.99	
Labourers	4,061	5,607	1,546	38.06	6.85	5.66	
Domestic Servants	1,927	2,808	881	45.71	3.24	2.84	
Miscellaneous	2,282	4,244	1,962	85.97	3.85	4.29	
No Occupation stated (principally Women and Children).	38,985	57,204	13,219	46.73	65.71	57.81	
	59,328	98,971	39,643	66.82	100.00	100.00	

It has been stated above that columns for "Miners" (including the diggers on the gold fields) have been introduced, as it seemed proper to give a distinct enumeration to a class which, besides its importance in other respects, had increased numerically from 310 in 1858 to 11,138 in 1861, and is likely to continue to increase. But, amongst the disturbing consequences (statistically speaking) of the large infusion of this new element, it will be observed in the foregoing summary, that some of the classes (viz., mechanics and artificers, professional and other educated persons, labourers, and domestic servants) show a decrease in proportion to the total population. That there has not been any actual decrease, but, on the contrary, a marked increase, on the actual numbers of each of these classes, is made evident by the columns showing their numerical and centesimal increase respectively; it is only when the proportions borne by them to the total population are exhibited that we mark the apparent decrease of which this explanation is offered.

Religious Denominations.

These tables have been compiled on the basis of Schedule D. of the "Marriage Act, 1854," a column being added for those returned merely as "Protestants," without any more distinctive designation. Others, grouped together under the general heading of "otherwise described or not described," amount in the aggregate to 4,941; but of these, 3,657 (of whom 3,251 were in Otago, chiefly on the gold fields) were "not described." The remaining 1,284 are described very variously indeed. In conformity with your instructions, I have arranged, in a note to Table XIII., a detailed statement of the descriptions given in the schedules of the principal part of them, no designation being omitted, the persons adopting which numbered on the whole ten, and some under even this number being included.

In addition to the absolute numbers as shown in Table x111., the succeeding Table (x1v.) shows the centesimal proportions of the chief denominations in the Colony. From this it will be seen that, according to the returns, the Church of England had, in December 1861, 44.89 per cent. of the population; the Presbyterian Churches, 21.41 per cent.; the Roman Catholic Church, 10.98 per cent.; the Wesleyan Methodist Church, 7.75 per cent.; the Congregational Independents, 2.09 per cent.; and the Baptists. 1.98 per cent. For the smaller numbers 1 must refer to the tables themselves.

Baptists, 1.98 per cent. For the smaller numbers 1 must refer to the tables themselves.

I subjoin here a summary comparing the census of 1861 with that of 1858, in which are shown, for each year, the numbers of the population returned as belonging to each denomination; the increase on each in 1861, both in absolute numbers and in the centesimal proportion borne by those numbers to the numbers in 1858; and the centesimal proportion of each denomination to the total population in the respective years.

Denomination.	Popul	ation.	Increas	e in 1861.	Proportion Popul	
	1858.	1861.	Numerical.	Proportionate.	1858.	1861.
Church of England	30,492	44,436	13,944	45.73	51 · 40	44.89
Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, and other Presby-terians	11,513	21,194	9,681	84.07	19.40	21 · 41
Roman Catholic Church Wesleyan Methodist Church Congregational Independents Baptists	6,592 5,387 1,280 1,259 563 425 188 69	10,870 7,670 2,070 1,958 724 660 326 70	4,278 2,283 790 699 161 235 138	64·89 42·37 61·71 55·52 28·59 55·29 77·71 1·44	11·11 9·09 2·16 2·12 0·95 0·70 0·32 0·12	10.98 7.75 2.09 1.98 0.73 0.68 0.92 0.07
Otherwise described, or not described	1,560	8,993	7,433	477.75	2.63	9.10



The foregoing comparison is necessarily confined to those descriptions which were specified in the compilation for 1858. In estimating the actual amount of information which may be deducible from the comparison thus instituted, it may, on this account, be proper to bear in mind that the considerable proportion which appears in the class "otherwise described or not described," in 1861, (amounting to 9.10 per cent. of the whole,) to some extent affects the conclusions to be drawn from the other comparisons, as many of the persons included in this class would, by a more detailed classification, be distributed in various proportions amongst the bodies specified.

NEW ZEALAND.

Education.

On this subject, the vital importance of which to the present well-being and the future prospects of the Colony needs no comment, information is given in considerable detail, and with results which, on the whole, cannot but be regarded as highly gratifying and encouraging. Deducting 3,271, (viz., 42 in the province of Auckland, 3175 in the province of Otago, 46 in the province of Southland, and 8 in the Chatham Islands,) with respect to whom the necessary particulars were not returned, it appears that of the population of the Colony under sixteen years of age, 12,259, viz. 6,348 males and 5,916 females, and of the population of sixteen and upwards, 53,494, viz. 36,187 males and 17,307 females, are able to read and write. Centesimally, the figures show these results:—Under sixteen years of age, cannot read, males 51·19, females 50·95 per cent.; read only, males 15·46, females 16·27 per cent.; read and write, males 33·35, females 32·78 per cent.; sixteen years and upwards, cannot read, males 3.89, females 4.69 per cent.; read only, males 3.04, females 7.90 per cent.; read and write, males 93.07, females 87.41 per cent. Both sexes and all ages, cannot read, 22.32 per cent.; read only, 9.01 per cent.; read and write, 68.67 per cent.; being in the total numbers able to read and write, an increase of 5.16 per cent. on the results shown by the census of 1858.

Another calculation, made for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of education between the ages of six and sixteen, shows these results (deducting 26 males and 93 females not described):—males, unable to read, 49.53 per cent.; able only to read, 14.96 per cent.; able to read and write, 32.26 per cent.: females, unable to read, 46.39 per cent.; able only to read, 14.81 per cent.; able to read and

write, 29.84 per cent.

The Comparative Table (No. xvII.) shows in detail for the several provinces the numbers of the population in 1858 and 1861 respectively, classified according to the different degrees of education; the numerical and proportionate increase or decrease on those numbers, as ascertained by the census of 1861 (the decrease being only in Taranaki); and the proportion per cent. of each degree of education to the total population of the provinces in the respective years.

The number of members of Universities shown by the returns was 257 in the Colony.

Table xviii. shows the numbers returned as attending school in each province in December 1861, distinguishing the sexes, and also showing the numbers of males and females respectively under six years of age and between six and sixteen. The following summary exhibits a comparative view of the total numbers attending school in December 1858 and December 1861.

		At Da	y Schools.			At Suno	lay Schools.	
Provinces.		rted by nent Aid.	rece	, or not iving nent Aid.	At Sund	lay only.	At both I	Day and
	1858.	1861.	1858.	1861.	1858.	1861.	1858.	1861.
Auckland	694 248 — 725 284 442	1,217 39 394 50 1,414 672 864	764 176 869 7 126 184 108	1,824 260 1,294 57 461 725 469	499 154 446 — 230 133 390	483 115 1,254 26 292 535 126	1,193 184 982 12 474 299 39	1,565 249 849 33 977 961 493
Stewart's Island	_	_	_	1	_	_	10	1
Totals	2,393	4,650	2,234	5,091	1,852	2,831	3,193	5,128

I had occasion to remark in the Introductory Report on the Census of 1858, that the figures relating to school attendance were not assumed to be absolutely accurate, "the columns for school attendance being those which, in many instances, were least satisfactorily filled up;" and although an effort was made by a modification of the headings in the last census schedules to mark the distinctions more made by a modification of the headings in the last census schedules to mark the distinctions more carefully, I apprehend that still there has been some confusion, particularly with regard to the column headed "Both Day and Sunday," the entries in which, there is reason to believe, represent children included, and children not included, in foregoing columns, in proportions which it would not be possible precisely to determine. But, even restricting the comparison to those who were distinctly returned as attending day schools, the advance of educational effort and success is shown to have accompanied the increase of population and material prosperity, by a total of 0.741 in 1861 against 4.697 in 1852. increase of population and material prosperity, by a total of 9,741 in 1861 against 4,627 in 1858; a total which was itself a marked advance on the numbers (3,154) returned in 1851. To this total of 9,741 (which, compared with the population between the ages of six and sixteen, the nearest approach to the usual school-going period afforded by the Census Returns, is a proportion of 52.7 per cent. on the males, and 51.30 per cent. on the females,) is to be added the numbers attending Sunday schools, which, although, for the reason stated above, they cannot be accurately divided into the classes of

New ZEALAND. those who do or do not, attend day schools, yet bring out the important fact that there were in December 1861 no less than 7,959 receiving, in addition to a certain amount of intellectual instruction, an education in the higher and better principles of religious knowledge.

The amount of home education in progress at the same time of course cannot be brought into any public returns; but its existence, extent, and value should never be lost sight of in any comprehensive estimate of the means in operation for the mental and moral training of the rising generation in the Colony.

Land fenced and under crop, and Live Stock.

Although in the arrangement of the volume these tables are placed in the same order which the corresponding tables have occupied in previous volumes, yet, as properly belonging to the census (of which, indeed, they constitute one of the most important branches), it will be convenient to refer to these here, in connexion with the other branches of census information. The particulars are given in detail in the respective tables for both the provinces and the electoral districts. In this place, reference need only be made to the general results, especially in comparison with the returns of previous years, as brought out in the Comparative Tables which include 1851, 1858, and 1861. It will be seen that these results afford satisfactory evidence of the rapid progress of the Colony.

According to the census of December 1861, the quantity of land in cultivation (under crops) amounted to 226,500 acres;—a marked increase on 1858, when the quantity was 141,007 acres; as that quantity had been on 1851, when the returns showed only 29,140 acres in crop.

The land fenced amounted in 1861 to 409,473 acres, against 235,561 acres in 1858, and 30,470 acres in 1851.

The aggregate numbers of live stock of all kinds, which had increased in the seven years (1851-

1858) from 299,115 to 1,727,997, showed the further increase in the three years (1858–1861) to 3,036,972 (not including poultry, enumerated for the first time at the last census).

Taking the principal kinds of live stock separately, it is found that horses in 1861 numbered 28,270, against 14,912 in 1858, and 2,890 in 1851; and horned cattle, 193,150 in 1861, against 137,204 in 1858, and 34,787 in 1851. The increase in sheep, however, is the most significant, as an indication of advancing wealth. In 1851 the total number of sheep in New Zealand was 233,043; in 1858 the number was 1,523,324; while the last census shows the number in December 1861 to have increased to two millions seven hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and eighty-three.

The tables commented upon in the foregoing remarks comprehend the whole of the ordinary subjects the census. An attempt was made to collect a variety of additional information relating to matters on which Schedule B. of the Census Act authorizes inquiry to be made; but in the effort to classify and tabulate these returns similar difficulties to those which impeded a corresponding effort in 1859 have presented themselves, the adjustment of which—even assuming (what may be doubted) that the comprehensiveness and accuracy without which such compilations would be useless, or worse, might be attained—would have caused further delay in the publication of the ascertained Statistics of the year, which it has been my anxious desire and endeavour to expedite as rapidly as, under the circumstances of the case, was possible. The information obtained will, however, I trust, ultimately be found of value, not only in itself, but as a guide to further inquiries which may issue in more satisfactory results.

General Statistics.

The tables which occupy the portion of the volume not devoted to the special information obtained by the census have been, for the most part, constructed and arranged on the plan pursued in the statistical volumes of previous years, to which it seems obviously desirable to adhere so far as it has been found convenient and suitable. It is hoped that the detailed particulars, the summaries, and the notes appended wherever any explanation appeared called for, will make the information sufficiently intelligible to render it unnecessary that this already lengthened Report should be further extended by more than a very few prefatory remarks. I shall therefore confine what follows chiefly to a simple statement of totals, referring in the margin, as before, to the tables in which full information may be found.

The Immigration (over seas) to New Zealand in 1861 amounted to 22,339 souls; viz., males, 19,009

adults and 797 children; females, 1,736 adults and 707 children.

The Emigration (over seas) from the Colony during the year was 6,117 souls; viz, males, 5,559 adults

and 128 children; females, 319 adults and 111 children.

The net excess of immigration over emigration in 1861 amounted therefore to 16,222 souls. Of this total no less than 14,041 fell to the share of the province of Otago. The distribution of the remainder of the net excess was, Auckland, 918; Taranaki, 3; Wellington, 144; Hawke's Bay, 15; Nelson, 220; Canterbury, 770; and Southland, 115.

A separate table shows the Arrivals and Departures between the ports of the Colony during the year. The figures are correctly compiled from the returns; but (as is intimated in notes to the table) the departures from other ports for the Otago gold fields occurred frequently after the clearance of vessels, and could not be enumerated with accuracy by the emigration officers; so that the totals in this table, especially as relates to Dunedin, cannot be regarded as more than approximations.

The Births registered in New Zealand in 1861 numbered 3,441; viz., 1,752 males and 1,689 females;

being an increase of 295 (viz., 186 males and 109 females) over the number in 1860.

The Deaths registered in 1861 numbered 1,109; viz., 632 males and 477 females; being an increase of only 17 (viz., 2 males and 15 females) over the number in 1860. Of the total in 1861, 457 (viz., 234 males and 223 females) were children under five years of age. 133 of the deaths (viz., 97 males and 36 females) were not occasioned by disease, but by drowning or other external causes.

The total excess of births over deaths in 1861 was 2,332, against 2,054 in the preceding year. total excess of births over deaths in seven years (1855-1861) was 11,857; viz., 5,729 males and 6,128

females.

The Marriages solemnized in New Zealand in 1861 numbered 878, being an increase of 188 as compared with 1860. The tables show the numbers in the respective provinces for each year beginning with 1855 (when the total was only 406), and also the numbers solemnized in each province and year by officiating ministers of the several religious bodies and by registrars.



New Zealand.

The Tables relating to Trade and Interchange (as well as the Revenue tables) have, as in preceding years, been prepared in the office of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Customs, under the supervision of Mr. R. F. Porter. The evidence of the general prosperity of the Colony afforded by them is gratifying in a high degree.

The Vessels Entered Inwards at the several ports of New Zealand in 1861 (not including coasting

vessels) numbered 596, with an aggregate tonnage of 197,986, being an increase of 198 in the number

of vessels and of 57,710 in the tonnage as compared with 1860.

The Vessels Cleared Outwards in 1861 were 546 in number, with a tonnage of 205,350, against 398

vessels and 140,293 tonnage in 1860.

The number of Registered Vessels belonging to ports in New Zealand in December 1861 was 252, with a tonnage of 9,144, being an increase of 14 vessels with 617 tonnage as compared with 1860. Of

the total, 195 vessels with 6,696 tonnage belong to the port of Auckland.

The total Value of Imports to New Zealand in 1861 amounted to 2,493,8111., being an increase of 945,478*l.* as compared with the previous year. Even deducting the extraordinary increase at the port of Dunedin, amounting to 571,250*l.* as compared with 1860, there remains a very encouraging increase for the other ports of the Colony. The Comparative Table (No. xxix.) presents compendiously and in a striking aspect the advance of the Colony, as indicated by the value of imports, from 1853, when the total was 597,827*l.*, to 1861, when the total had more than quadrupled, amounting, as stated above, to 2,493,811*l*.

The total Value of Exports from New Zealand in 1861 was 1,370,247l., being an increase of 781,294l. as compared with 1860. Excluding the value of imported articles re-exported from the Colony, the comparison is still more favorable, the increase in the value of New Zealand produce and manufactures exported in 1861 being 790,108*l*. It is to be observed, however, that a large proportion of this increase was owing to the development of the gold fields; the value of gold exported in 1861 having been 752,657*l*. against 17,585*l*. in 1860, being an increase of 735,072*l*. in 1861.

Besides copious particulars of the exports in the detailed tables for the year, summaries will be found, showing, in a condensed form, not only for 1861 but also for the preceding years since 1853, the totals of the principal articles of export, viz., gold, grain, kauri, gum, oil, potatoes, timber, and wool.

On the two most remarkable of these, viz., gold and wool, a remark or two further may be offered.

It may be interesting to trace through this series of statistical volumes the progress of the export of gold, the produce of New Zealand. The volume for 1858 was the first in which it was thought requisite to devote a separate table to it. That table (No. 59. of 1858) showed that up to the 31st December 1857 the estimated value of gold exported was 40,4421. 6s. 2d., to which was added an export in 1858 in value 52,443l. 16s. 1d.; making the total value to the end of 1858, 92,886l. 2s. 3d. (exclusive of any exported privately, the value of which could not be ascertained).

The volume for 1859 showed an export of gold in that year valued at 28,4271; making the total to

the end of December 1859, 121,313L

In 1860 the value of gold exported was 17,585l. (the whole of which was from Nelson); making the

general total to the end of 1860, 1381,8981. 2s. 3d.

In 1861 (to which this volume chiefly belongs) the summary table shows an export of gold amounting in quantity to 194,324 ounces, and in estimated value to 752,657l.; making the general total of value to the 31st December 1861, 891,555l. 2s. 3d. The quarterly returns published in the Government Gazette were not calculated, during the first half of the year, to excite any anticipation of such a extraordinary increase; the total value of gold exported having been, in the March quarter 12,198l. 6s., and in the June quarter only 5,335l. 18s. 2d. But in the September return we find the Otago gold fields appearing with an export from Dunedin of 23,178 ounces, of the value of 89,814l., followed in the December quarter by an export from the same gold fields, amounting to 164,518 ounces in quantity, and to 637,507l in value, making the general total for the Colony (see shows stated) 759,657l and to 637,507L in value, making the general total for the Colony (as above stated) 752,657L

[Although the definite object of the present volume is to exhibit the statistics of 1861 (subsequent returns being reserved for the volume for 1862), yet on so important and interesting a matter as the productiveness of the gold fields of the Colony, it seems desirable to embody the latest official information available. I therefore introduce here a return which has just appeared in the New Zealand Gazette (No. 41, December 6, 1862) which brings the particulars, in a clear and satisfactory form, down to the end of the September quarter of 1862.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOLD exported from New ZEALAND from the 1st April 1857 to 30th September 1862.

		Dur	ing the	Quarter	r ende	ed 30th	September	1862.			Total exported		
Port of Export.	Produce of Gold Fields in the Province of	Great Britain.	New uth Wales.	Victoria.	Tasmania.	other Places.	To	tal.		April 18 <i>5</i> 7 une 1862.	from Ne to 30th	exported w Zealand September 862.	
		To G Bri	To Nev South	To V	To T	To ot Pla	Quantity.	Value.					
Auckland - Nelson - Wellington - Lyttelton - Dunedin -	Auckland - Nelson - Otago -	07S.	07%, 261 2,575 60 404 15	025. — — — — 45,799	ozs.	ozs.	025. 261 2,575 60 404 45,814	£ 1,011 9,978 233 1,565 177,530	ozs. 354 48,191 } 440,901	£ 1,372 186,741 1,708,491	ozs. 615 50,766 487,179	£ 2,383 196,719 1,887,819	
		_	3,315	45,799	-	_	49,114	190,317	489,446	1,896,604	538,560	2,086,921	

In its own way, the progress of that very important resource of the Colony, wool, has been scarcely less remarkable. In 1861 the value of this export, calculated at the uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per lb., 0 2

New Ze**aland**, was 523,728!, being an increase of 79,336l over the preceding wear (1860), although that year had shown an increase on 1859 amounting to 104,613l. In 1853, the first year included in these tables, the total value of wool exported from the Colony was only 66,507l. Year by year since the export has gone on with rapidly increasing progress, until we find in 1861 a total attained for that single year which comes within 28,635l of the aggregate amount of the totals of the five years, 1853–1857, taken together.

The Revenue Tables add their conclusive testimony to the rapid progress of the Colony.

The customs revenue, which in 1860 exceeded that for 1859 by 20,852L, shows in 1861 a further advance of 70,695L on that of 1860, the respective amounts being 260,863L in 1861 against 189,168L in 1860.

The total ordinary revenue in 1861 (details of which are given in Table xliv.) amounted to 324,146*l*. against 233,108*l*. in the previous year; the total territorial revenue for the same periods respectively was 347,354*l*. against 215,760*l*.; making the total revenue of the Colony in the year 1861, 691,464*l*. against 464,739*l*. in 1860.

The Comparative Table of Revenue for the successive years since 1853 (No. XLIII.) will enable the reader to mark the advance in each year and for each province, beginning with a general total of 149,820l. in 1853, and advancing to the more than quadrupled amount of the general total in 1861.

In a series of tables, introduced for the first time in the present volume, the land sales in the Colony

In a series of tables, introduced for the first time in the present volume, the land sales in the Colony from the 1st April 1856 (the earliest date to which the information in its present form could be carried) to the 31st December 1861 are shown both in detail and summarized for the respective provinces and years. One number (xlvi) is given to all the tables for the separate provinces, that for each province being distinguished by a letter, from xlvia. for Auckland to xlvii for Southland. Table xlvii. contains a summary, which will enable the reader to see at a glance the total results for each province during the entire period from April 1856 to December 1861; and Table xlviii. shows in a similarly compendious form the total results for the whole Colony in each year of that period. It will be seen that the tables include not merely the sales, but also the other modes in which the waste lands have been disposed of, and the consideration received in lieu of land; distinguishing also remission certificates to retired officers and naval and military land orders, and grants without purchase, free grants, and old land claims. The whole has been compiled from returns presented by command to the House of Representatives, and, I trust, will be found intelligible and satisfactory to those who take an interest in this important subject.

The Table showing for the several provinces the average prices of provisions and live stock in 1861 will afford evidence that the principal necessaries of life are obtainable throughout New Zealand at

reasonable rates.

The Tables relating to the Post Office have been constructed on a plan somewhat different from that adopted in previous years, and, probably, better adapted to show the real business transacted in this department. It will be seen that the aggregate number of letters that passed through the several chief post offices in New Zealand during the year was 1,236,768, of which 335,628 were from and to the United Kingdom, 174,064 from and to the Australian Colonies, 710,213 between the several provinces and sub-offices, and 16,863 from and to other places. A separate table shows the numbers of letters despatched from New Zealand to places out of the Colony, distinguishing the destination of the letters and the respective chief offices from which they were sent.

There s, I apprehend, less certainty as to the numbers of newspapers received and despatched (as shown in Table LVIII.), the returns not affording means of ascertaining the numbers sent through the Post Office more than once. The totals as they stand are, newspapers received, 630,436; despatched,

797,915.

An interesting Table (No. 1.1x.), copied from the last Report to his Excellency by the Honorable the Postmaster General, gives a comparative view of the postal revenue of the several provinces for the years ending 1858-59-60-61, distinguishing the amount for each province in each quarter of each year. The totals show the steady increase of revenue from year to year, the amounts being in 1858, 6,024l. 5s. 8d.; in 1859, 7,812l. 19s. 1d.; in 1860, 10,068l. 13s. 11d.; and in 1861, 14,108l. 8s.

A series of twelve Tables exhibits the legal and criminal statistics of the Colony in 1861, embracing returns from the Supreme Court, the District Courts, and the Resident Magistrates Courts, and distinguishing in the latter the cases, both civil and criminal, in which Europeans or Maories, or both, were concerned. These are given in the same form as in previous years, and do not appear to require any particular comment here. They satisfactorily show the small amount of serious crime in New Zealand, the great bulk of the criminal cases being offences of a comparatively light character.

any particular comment here. They satisfactorily show the small amount of serious crime in New Zealand, the great bulk of the criminal cases being offences of a comparatively light character.

The Appendix, in addition to papers referred to in previous parts of this Report, viz., the boundaries of the several Electoral Districts (Appendix A.), Mr. Buller's Return of the Aboriginal Native Population in Canterbury (Appendix H.), and Mr. Seed's Report on the Chatham Islands (Appendix I.), contains such meteorological information as I have been able to procure. It includes an abstract of the meteorological register kept at Auckland by the Royal Engineer Department, meteorological observations at New Plymouth by Edward L. Humphries, Esq., an abstract of weather register kept at Heath-cote Valley, near Lyttelton, by T. I. Cookson, Esq.; summary of weather at Dunedin in 1861, with its results as compared with the nine proceding years, from observations by the Rev. Dr. Burns, and an abstract of meteorological observations at Dun Alister, Southland, from notes supplied by the Hon. J. R. Menzies. The "Remarks on the Climate of New Zealand," prepared with great care for a former volume of these statistics by the late Dr. A. S. Thomson, is again added, and is especially valuable as showing in a clear tabular form the elements of the climate of New Zealand as compared with the climate of other countries.

Meteorological instruments having been recently forwarded by the general Government to the several provinces with a view to an extended and uniform system of observation, it may be anticipated that in future more complete information on this important subject will be available.

I have, &c.
JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar General.



EASTERN COLONIES.

No. 21.

CEYLON.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor SIR CHAS. J. MAC CARTHY to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 105.)

Pavilion, Kandy,

My Lord Duke,

May 27, 1862.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book Returns for this Colony

for the past year, 1861.

2. These Returns are in same form as that in which they have been hitherto prepared; but I hope to be able to transmit those for the current year in an improved and more convenient shape. The Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council on the Supply Ordinance for 1862 recommended that the annual Blue Books should in future be printed, as they are in many other Colonies. I readily acceded to this recommendation, and, with a view to carrying it out, a supply of printing materials was applied for by my Despatch, No. 56, of the 14th March last.

3. I proceed to notice a few of the more salient points in the Returns now forwarded, as indicative of the sound and healthy social state of the Colony, and its continued

prosperity and progress.

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. The total amount of revenue for the year 1861 was 751,997l. 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. This shows a decrease, as compared with the revenue of the preceding year (1860), of 15,103l. 11s. 8d. But it must be borne in mind that there was one large and extraordinary item of revenue in 1860 which did not exist in 1861. I mean the proceeds of the Pearl Fishery at Aripo, which realized the sum of 37,512l. 18s. 4d. in the former year, whilst there were no receipts whatever under this head in the latter one. So that, deducting this sum from the total revenue of 1860, which amounted to 767,100l. 13s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$., it will be seen that the ordinary revenue of that year from all other sources was only 729,587l. 14s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$., or 22,409l. 6s. 8d. less than the total revenue for thep ast year, 1861.

5. I should add that this item of revenue, viz., the Pearl Fishery, is always an uncertain and casual one, but that there is every prospect of its being again productive in the

year 1863, and probably in several following years.

6. It is satisfactory to observe that in the ordinary sources of revenue there is no symptom of decline, but, on the contrary, a steady and gradual increase. Thus, in the Customs revenue for 1861 there is an increase of 17,172l. 5s. 3d. over that of 1860; in the tax on paddy and fine grain, of 5,121l. 14s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; in tolls on roads, bridges, and ferries, of 3,382l. 14s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}d$.; in arrack rents, of 12,680l. 0s. 8d.; in stamps of 4,130l. 17s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}d$.; and in salt of 2,717l. 15s. 11d.

7. The total ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to 635,230l. 4s. $0\frac{3}{4}d$. The total revenue of the year having been, as above stated, 751,997l. 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$., it follows that the excess of revenue over expenditure in the year 1861 was 116,766l. 17s. $4\frac{3}{4}d$. This is the largest surplus that has accrued in any one year since 1821, or during the last forty

years, of which the accounts are before me.

8. But, in addition to the ordinary expenditure of the year chargeable against its revenue, there was a further expenditure within the year of 19,759l. 5s. $5\frac{3}{4}d$. from surplus funds, under the authority of the Surplus Fund Ordinance, passed during the administration of the late Governor, Sir Henry Ward. Adding together the two sums of 635,230l. 4s. $0\frac{3}{4}d$. ordinary, and 19,759l. 5s. $5\frac{3}{4}d$. extraordinary expenditure, the result gives a total expenditure under all heads in 1861 of 654,989l. 9s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$., or 97,007l. 11s. 11d. less than the ordinary revenue of the year.

9. It is also to be remarked that, out of the total revenue of 751,997l. 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$., a sum of 40,563l. 5s. 2d. being the proceeds of the duties on exports during the vear, was reserved as a separate fund, according to your Grace's instructions communicated to Sir Henry Ward before his departure, and acted on by me on my arrival, and has since been applied, together with other sums derived from the same source in preceding years, to the partial extinction of the debt contracted by the Colony to the late Ceylon Railway Company, which has thus been reduced from near 300,000l. to 100,000l.



10. It is satisfactory to me to be able to add, as it will doubtless be to Your Grace to learn, that the large surplus of 116,766l. 17s. 4\frac{3}{4}d. on the year 1861, though mainly derived from reductions in expenditure, has not been attained by any such unwise or short-sighted economy as would be evinced by a reduction in the large annual outlay which for many years past this Colony has been able to afford for useful Public Works.

11. It will be seen, on the contrary, from the Auditor General's "Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of Ceylon for the years 1860 and 1861," that the expenditure under the head of "Roads, Streets, and Bridges," was almost identical in amount in the two years, having been 95,986l. 17s. 7½d. in 1860, and 95,624l. 19s. 6d. in 1861; while under the head of "Works and Buildings" there was a larger outlay, by near 4,000l., in the past year than in the preceding one, the expenditure under that head having been 24,795l. 6s. 6d. in 1860, and 28,672l. 14s. 0¾d. in 1861. These figures represent the actual sums expended on roads and other public works during the year, on the detailed estimates laid before the Legislative Council and voted by it. But they are far from representing the total expenditure of the year on public works, which, besides the sums voted on the estimates, includes a large further expenditure under the heads of "Establishments," "Surplus Fund," and "Commutation for Assessment of Labour under the Road Ordinance." Vide infra, par. 16.

12. The principal items in which the reduction of expenditure was effected during the year are the following:

REDUCTIONS IN EXPENDITURE OF 1861, AS COMPARED WITH 1860.

					£	S _i .	d.
Establishments -		-	-	-	8,632	7	8]
Revenue Services	-	-	-	-	6,102	5	6 \ 2
Miscellaneous -	-		-	-	2,451	12	103
Colonial Commissariat	-	-	-	-	60,990	15	8 <u>1</u>
Government Vessels	-	-	-	-	6,503	16	$3\frac{3}{4}$

It will be seen that the largest item of decrease (about 60,000%) is under the head of "Colonial Commissariat." This is chiefly owing to a change of system in the method of purchasing stores for the use of the Colony by the Agents General in London, introduced about two years ago, which insured greater economy by ready-money payment, instead of a system of credit which had prevailed before. This threw a large expenditure under this head on the accounts of the year 1860, which would of course not be repeated in the same proportion in following years. A similar remark applies to the decrease under the head of "Government Vessels," large purchases of coal having been made by the Agents General in England, in 1860, for the use of the steamer "Pearl," which have not been required to be renewed. The decreases under the other three heads of "Establishments," "Revenue Services," and "Miscellaneous," have been the result of my endeavours to carry out Your Grace's instructions, as conveyed to me in Mr. Fortescue's Despatch, No. 40, of 2d November 1860, by exercising a watchful supervision over the details of revenue, and effecting such reductions in the large and increasing miscellaneous expenditure of the Colony as appeared to me to be consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

Assets and Liabilities.

13. From the Auditor General's return of Assets and Liabilities on the 1st January 1862, it appears that the total amount of the assets at that date was 350,909l. 16s. 3½d., whilst the liabilities amounted to 335,014l. 7s. 4d., leaving an apparent balance in favor of the Ceylon Government of 15,895l. 8s. 11½d. In the assets is included a sum of 20,712l., being amount invested in the three per cent. consols on account of the Ceylon Widows Pension Fund. This amount having been appropriated towards the payment of the debt to the Ceylon Railway Company will no longer figure in the table of Assets. A sum of 89,912l. 7s. 4d. is also included in the assets, being amount of export duty funded in the Oriental Bank. On the other hand, a sum of 98,300l. appears in the statement of Liabilities, being amount drawn by the agents general in London, in favor of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in payment of the debt to the Ceylon Railway Company. This amount has since been paid to the bank on the bill becoming due. The statement also includes another large sum under the head of "Liabilities," viz. 142,000l., being amount of Ceylon Government debentures sold in England to pay the debt to the Ceylon Railway Company, 100,000l., and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum for seven years, 42,000l. The deduction of these large sums necessarily made a considerable diminution in the balance in favor of the Government, which, as stated above, was

CEYLON,

only 15,895l. 8s. 11¼d., whilst the nominal balance on the 1st January 1861 was 248,264l. 19s. 11d., from which, however, certain deductions had to be made, as explained in my Despatch, No. 123, of the 1st July 1861, which reduced the net surplus balance available for general purposes to 67,263l. 10s. 8d. It must, however, be remembered that a sum of 200,000l. has been paid off in the last year in part reduction of the debt due by the Colony to the Ceylon Railway Company. It must also be borne in mind that the amount due on account of debentures will not be payable till the expiration of seven years from the date at which they were issued, and that the interest on it will be spread over the whole of that period. In the meanwhile the export duties collected will be reserved as a separate fund, according to Your Grace's instructions, and will from time to time be available to meet these payments.

Cash in hand.

14. From the Treasurer's return, enclosed, it appears that the cash in hand in the general treasury and the several cutcherries on the 1st January 1862 was 158,574l. 1s. 0\frac{1}{4}d., from which, however, must be deducted the amount of deposits and the Treasury notes still outstanding, leaving a balance in favour of the Government of 88,692l. 15s. 5d. In addition to this balance, there was at that date in the Oriental Bank a sum of 89,912l. 7s. 4d. on account of export duty funded, which has been since withdrawn in part payment of the bill of 98,300l. referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Imports and Exports.

15. There was a decrease in the value of goods imported in 1861, as compared with 1860, of 76,772l., and an increase in the exports of 46,358l., the value being:—

			Імро	RTS.				
						£	s.	d.
1860	-	-	-	-	-	2,369,231	17	5
1861	-	-	-	-	•	2,292,459	13	0
•			Expo	RTS:				
						£	s.	d.
1860	-	-	•	•	•	2,237,927	3	10
1861	-	-	-	-	-	2,284,285	4	7

In the exports there was an increase both in coffee and cinnamon. Of the former, the quantity exported in 1861 was 648,026 cwts., whilst in 1860 it was only 620,132 cwts., showing an increase of 27,894 cwts. The quantity of cinnamon exported in 1861 was 845,218½ lbs., against 675,155½ lbs. in 1860, being an increase of 170,063 lbs. There was also an increase in rice and paddy imported of 1,001,028 bushels, the quantity imported in 1861 being 4,839,903 bushels against 3,838,875 bushels in 1860. The decrease in the total value of imports is consequent on the diminished importation of staple imports from Great Britain, caused by the heavy stock of goods on hand, and the high prices required for them, owing to the position of the cotton market in England, and the effect which the civil war in America has had upon commerce generally. The falling-off in the importation of European goods was, however, fully made up by the increased quantity of grain imported from India, and the larger amount of the exports from Ceylon; and the general result of the customs revenue for 1861, as compared with that of 1860, is an increase of 16,264l. 14s. 4d., the revenue of 1861 under that head being 233,138l. 19s., whilst that of 1860 was 216,874l. 4s. 8d.

Public Works.

16. In addition to the regular Blue Book return headed "Public Works," the following returns are likewise forwarded:

Report on the progress of expenditure on Roads for the year 1861.

Analytical statement for 1861 of progress of Public Works, the cost of which exceeded 2001. each.

Return showing the expenditure under the Surplus Fund Ordinance from 1857 to 1861. As above remarked (par. 11.) these statements will be found to give a clear account of the whole expenditure on public works during the year, comprising, besides the sums voted for the particular works above given, the cost of the establishment of the Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads (about 20,000*l*.), the amount of commutation money paid on the assessment for labour under the Road Ordinance, about equal to the last-named item (being in exact figures 19,804*l*. 4s. 11d.), and the sums expended

Fact. 2 and 3.

under the Surplus Fund Ordinance, also, by a curious coincidence, nearly equivalent in amount (being 19,759l. 5s. 5 $\frac{3}{2}d$.) Adding these sums to the voted expenditure on roads and buildings given above in par. 11. amounting to 124,297l. 13s. $6\frac{\pi}{4}d$., it will be seen that the gross total expenditure on public works during the year exceeded 180,000l. The two principal lines of new road constructed last year were the road from Pangwelle to the Gap at Rajawelle, on which was expended a sum of 6,3311. 2s., and the road from Madoolkelle to Hoologanga, to which the sum of 1,666l. 15s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. was contributed. This line is an extension of an existing road towards the important district of the Knuckles, and was undertaken under the "Grant in Aid Ordinance," No. 16. of 1857; a moiety of the estimated cost, viz. 2,600l., having been contributed by the proprietors of estates interested. The amounts expended for the up-keep of roads and canals were 82,414l. 5s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. of Government money, and 19,804l. 4s. 11d. commutation money. A sum of 3,860*l*. 10s. 62d. was devoted to canals and inland navigation, extending over 130 miles between Caltura and Putlam. The importance of this valuable means of communication is yearly increasing. The toll rents for 1861 amounted to 3,637l.; in 1851 they were sold for only 350l. The cost of the up-keep of the road between Colombo and Kandy in 1861 was 27,093l. 17s. $6\frac{1}{4}d$., against 33,490l. 7s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$. in 1860. The toll rents for 1861 amounted to 29,673l., against 29,753l. in 1860. The cost of the repair of the road from Colombo to Galle was 3,734l. 11s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$., the receipts from tolls being 4,982l. The sum expended for new bridges was 2,181l. 11s. 11d. The only work of this description of any importance undertaken last year was an iron lattice bridge over the Kanagarian Aar, on the Central Road from Jaffna to Kandy, for which a sum of 1,200l. was voted. The repair of bridges cost 3,483l. 15s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$. The expenditure on new buildings was 14,827l. 13s. 2d. The most important of the buildings in progress last year were the new Court House at Hulfsdorp, Colombo, for which a vote of 8,000l. was allowed by the Surplus Fund Ordinance, and on which 4,758l. 1s. 6\frac{1}{4}d. were expended in 1861; the new Pauper Hospital at Colombo, for which a sum of 3,000l. was voted in the Surplus Fund Ordinance; a new Court House at Kornegalle, which cost 9751. 18s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$.; and the Lighthouses at Trincomalie, on which 2,6891. 6s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$. were expended last year. The expenditure on this work in the previous year amounted to 2,9991. 13s. $4\frac{3}{4}d$. Of military works, the principal were, converting the Kew House and offices at Colombo into a Regimental School, Schoolmaster and Amourer Serjeant's quarters of H.M. Ceylon Rifle regiment, 6391. 18s. $9\frac{1}{4}d$; building a hospital for ten men at Nuwera Ellia, 4001. A sum of 5411. 5s. 2d. was also expended in 1861, out of the vote of 7,000l. allowed in the Surplus Fund Ordinance of 1859, for strengthening the fortifications of Colombo and Galle. The amount expended on the repair of existing building was 7,532l. 12s. 6d.; on drains, ferry boats, and general service, 2,710l. 9s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. Miscellaneous services amounted to 11,618l. 5s. 9d. The principal items under this head were, purchase of tools, 1,5001,; value of a 20-ton crane for the Custom House at Colombo, 1,006l. 5s.; and irrigation works at Dewitorre, 2,800l., under the vote of 6,300l. granted by the Surplus Fund Ordinance of 1860.

Government Houses at Colombo and Kandy.

17. The reports of the Civil Engineer on the state of the Queen's House at Colombo, Encl. 4 and 5 and the Pavilion at Kandy, are enclosed. Both these buildings are in fair order, with the not printed. exception of certain small repairs which are needed, and which can be effected at a trifling cost. From the report of the Deputy Commissary General on the state of the furniture in the Queen's House and the Pavilion, it will be seen that the arrangement prescribed by Her Majesty's Government, according to which articles of a fragile or perishable nature would cease to be supplied at the public expense, has been carried out.

Legislation.

18. The session of 1861 has been singularly fruitful of legislative measures of a practically useful character.

19. The first Ordinance passed was one which empowered the Secretary of State to extend the period for the payment of the debentures proposed to be issued to enable the Government to pay off the debt due to the late Ceylon Railway Company. It had been apprehended in England, that the term of seven years, originally fixed, might be found to be too short for the advantageous sale of these debentures, and it was thought desirable to extend it to 21 years. It has not, however, been necessary to act on this Ordinance. The greater part of the debt having been paid off out of current revenue, there remained only 100,000l. to be provided for by debentures, and these were readily disposed of, at a considerable premium, in their original form.

20. Ordinances No. 2. and 11., the former "to enable Bankers to compound for the Stamp Duties payable on Notes and Bills issued by them," and the latter "to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Stamp Duties," were measures of a cognate character. The Ordinances 1. and 2. of 1855 were addressed to the same object; but the former had been disallowed; and the latter, connected as it was with it, could not therefore, be brought into operation, as fully explained in my Despatches No. 178. of the 13th September, and No. 211. of the 30th October 1861. The result of this state of things was that the Chartered Banks were enabled for many years to avoid a fair contribution to the revenue, in return for the privileges granted to them, and the public exposed to considerable inconvenience from the want of an amended Stamp Law; both which defects have been remedied by the two Ordinances passed last year. By the amendment in the Stamp Law, the system of adhesive stamps and penny receipts, so productive of convenience elsewhere, has been introduced into this Colony, and is now working very satisfactorily.

21. The object of the Ordinance No. 3. was "to authorize the formation of Volunteer Corps in this Colony, and to provide for the good order and discipline thereof." found the movement very popular shortly after I assumed the administration of the Government, and was solicited to give it legal encouragement and recognition, which I was happy to do by means of this Ordinance. There are, however, great local obstacles in the way of any extended organization of this kind in Ceylon, owing mainly to the dissemination of the European inhabitants over large planting districts in the interior, and the consequent difficulty of assembling them in one spot for the purpose of drill and instruction, so that the measure has not yet been attended with the success which was at

one time anticipated.

22. Ordinance No. 4. relates to the establishment of joint stock companies, with unlimited and limited liability. The merchants and traders of Ceylon had long been anxious to obtain an extension to this Island of the system which obtains in England and India; and believing that it would encourage the introduction of capital, and aid the spirit of enterprise, so necessary for the development of the resources of the Colony, I was glad to be instrumental in bringing forward a measure which will, I hope, assist in the accomplishment of these objects,

23. Ordinance No. 5, is an introduction into this Colony of a portion of the English Mercantile Shipping Act relating to wrecks, sea casualties, and salvage, with such modifications as local circumstances rendered necessary. The absence of any duly constituted authority to take charge of and manage wrecks was felt on the occasion of sea accidents, not many, I am happy to say, which have occurred in this Colony. This want has been

supplied by the measure in question.

24. The failure of the attempt to erect a lighthouse on the Basses Rocks, and the proposed substitution of light-vessels in its stead, necessitated the enactment of Ordinance No. 6., by which the Legislature of the Colony declares its consent to the placing of such light-vessels at the Rocks, and the collection of dues for the same.

25. Ordinance No. 7. was intended to provide for the better stowage of goods in the customs warehouses, to remedy an inconvenience from which the mercantile community

had suffered, from the want of a proper authority to control such stowage.

26. No. 8. slightly amends the Kandy Marriage Ordinance of 1859, a measure which, it is hoped, will be fruitful of the best results among the native population, by doing away with the demoralizing practice of polyandry, which had so long been common among them.

27. The Supplementary Supply Ordinance, No. 9., provided for certain charges which

were not included in the ordinary Supply Ordinance for the year.

28. One of the most important legislative measures of the session was the Ordinance No. 10, "to consolidate and amend the laws relating to public thoroughfares in this Colony." In 1848, Lord Torrington, then Governor of Ceylon, introduced a most useful measure, by which a special tax was raised for the formation and repair of the public thoroughfares of the Colony. By its provisions every male adult was bound to labour on the roads for six days in every year, or to compound for such labour by the payment of a commutation in money not exceeding 3s. The management of the labour or the fund thus raised was left to local committees created throughout the Island. measure was found to be eminently successful, and tended largely to promote the construction of new thoroughfares and the improvement of existing ones. Some defects of detail were naturally found in the practical working of it, which were from time to time brought to the notice of the Government, the remedying of which was the object of the enactment passed last year.

29. No. 12. was brought forward to repeal the Ordinance of No. 15. of 1858, constituting the Immigrant Labour Commission. The failure of that measure to realize the object sought by it, viz., the free introduction of Coolie labour into the Island, and the

propriety of relieving the planting interest from the burden of an assessment which led to no practical result, were fully reported in my Despatch No. 212. of the 30th October 1861, in which I explained my reasons for proposing a repeal of the Ordinance, which

repeal has received the Royal assent.

30. The object of the Ordinances Nos. 13. and 18. was "to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Police Courts," and "to give effect to certain Rules and Orders for the Police Courts." The former was introduced by un-official member of the Legislative Council, and the latter embodied rules submitted by the Judges of the Supreme Court to suit the new constitution of those courts. The only point calling for notice with reference to these Ordinances is the question which was raised as to the right of the Council to alter or modify rules framed by the Judges. I am glad to find that the view I then took of the matter, viz., that the Council should either accept or reject the rules in their integrity, and that any modifications of them should only be made by a new Ordinance introduced by the Council, and not purporting to emanate from the Judges, has been confirmed by the opinion expressed by your Grace in your Despatch No. 18. of the 6th February last.

31. No. 14. of 1861 makes a slight modification in the manner of issuing licences for the registration of carriages and boats for the conveyance of goods and passengers for

hire. This modification was suggested by the Planters Association.

32. No. 15. authorises the Government to appropriate a sum of 101,700*l*. out of the general revenue and assets of the Colony, and a sum of 98,300*l*. out of the Export Duty Fund, for the payment of the debt to the Ceylon Railway Company. The amount necessary to be raised for this purpose by debentures was thus reduced to 100,000*l*.

33. Ordinance No. 16. was intended to amend the law respecting the payment of witnesses and of medical practitioners. There were some irregularities attending these payments which it was necessary to correct, and which were fully explained in my

Despatch No. 234. of the 28th November last.

34. No. 17. was a private Bill to secure a right of way to a coffee estate.

35. No. 19. provides for the contingent service of the year 1862. The large results which a careful estimate of the revenue of this year led me to expect, enabled the Council to make ample provision for a great many public works of undoubted utility, which have been provided for by votes. An important question in connexion with this Ordinance is that relating to the military expenditure of the Colony. This has been fully explained in my Despatch No. 37. of the 13th February last, with which I had the honor to transmit an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to direct the whole question of military expenditure in Ceylon to be submitted to the revision of the Council with an especial view to ascertain and suggest the proportion which the Colony ought to pay as a fair and just compensation

for the protection it receives from the mother country.

36. No. 20. relates to contracts for the hire and service of labourers in this Colony. The disallowance of the Ordinance No. 15. of 1859, and the repeal of the Ordinance creating the "Immigrant Labour Commission," adverted to in a previous part of this Despatch, rendered it necessary to make some provision to legalise engagements of labourers for a term not exceeding three years. By the law, as it was in force before this Ordinance was enacted, no such engagement was valid beyond a month if verbal, or a year if in writing; and this restriction proved practically a prohibition to all lengthened engagements of labour within the Colony. In enlarging the term care was, however, taken not to legalize any engagements made in India for service to be rendered in Ceylon; and clauses were introduced for the protection of the Coolie labourer, with which clauses the Governor General of India in Council has expressed his entire satisfaction, as calculated to protect the interests and insure the well-being of the immigrant Coolies from India, on whose labour so much of the prosperity of this Island depends.

37. No. 21. relates to the enforcement of ancient customs regarding the irrigation and cultivation of paddy lands, and the maintenance of rights and works connected therewith. This measure is entirely local in its provisions and object. The native landholders in Ceylon have many ancient customs, to which they are much wedded, and by which from time immemorial their peculiar agriculture has been constantly regulated and governed. My lamented predecessor introduced a measure in 1856 for the revival and legal recognition of these customs; but the enactment, being of a new and tentative character, was limited to a term of five years. That period being about to expire, I thought it desirable to bring forward another Ordinance, in which the main provisions of the former one are preserved, with certain modifications which subsequent experience had proved to be necessary, and which are more fully explained in my Despatch No. 5.

of the 9th January last.

- 38. Ordinance No. 22. consolidates and amends the law in respect of the collection of tolls. Certain doubts having arisen as to the legality of levying return tolls payable on carts and carriages, a legislative measure for the removal of those doubts was found to be necessary. Advantage was then taken of the opportunity to consolidate into one measure the existing laws on the subject, which had been spread over no less than 24 Ordinances.
- 39. Besides the Ordinances, 22 in number, passed by the Legislative Council during its Session of 1861, of which I have thus given a brief summary, the following resolutions were also unanimously agreed to by the Council on the 27th July last on the important subject of railway construction:

1. "That in view of the large expenditure already incurred, and of the increased necessity for a railroad from Colombo to Kandy, the works already commenced should be proceeded with as soon as practicable, by means of a contract, if one can be obtained, for a sum not exceeding 1,500,000*L*, inclusive of all past expenditure, and with a stipulation that the work is to be completed within a fixed time.

2. "That tenders for contract should be advertised for in London as soon as "possible, and that in the meantime the Governor be requested to write, by next mail, to the Secretary of State, to beg his Grace to allow all intending contractors access to all the surveys, sections, specifications, and reports of Captain Moorsom and Messrs. Doyne and Molesworth.

3. "That the Secretary of State be requested to forward the tenders to the Governor of Ceylon for the approval of the Legislative Council, together with the report of the Consulting Engineer.

4. "That tenders should contain stipulations for taking over all works that may "have been constructed, and such stores and materials as may be available for the construction of the line, at a valuation to be fixed by arbitrators, one to be named by "Government, one by the contractor, and an umpire to be chosen by them."

40. No tenders have yet reached this Government in consequence of these resolutions, but as I believe the matured opinion of the Colony therein expressed to have remained unchanged, I can only express the hope that in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council some reasonable offer for the construction of so important a work may be made

and accepted, and that it may be forthwith commenced.

Public Health.

41. The state of public health in 1861, although not quite satisfactory, was less unfavourable than in the preceding year. Fever and dysentry, which prevailed to so great an extent in the latter part of 1860, continued with unabated violence in the first few months of 1861, especially in the North-western province, the Government agent of which reports that there were no less than 3,596 deaths in that province in the first three months of the year. In other parts of the Island too these diseases prevailed to some extent, but with greater severity during the first six months. The country, however, gradually became more healthy, and there was a manifest improvement in the general health of the inhabitants in the last six months of the year. But the Island was not altogether free from the epidemics which generally occur here, and which are attended with such fatal results. These epidemics prevailed especially in Colombo and the neighbouring districts. Cholera commenced in that town in September in 1860, and did not subside until April 1861. Cases of smallpox appeared in the early part of the year, but they were comparatively few in number till August; since then they multiplied both in the town and country, and at the close of the year the disease was still on the Measles too prevailed extensively in Colombo, and was more than usually severe; among the poorer natives the mortality from it was very high. From the returns furnished by the principal civil medical officer it appears that the total number of cases of cholera that occurred in the several districts in the Island in 1861 was 179, of which 133 proved fatal, whilst in 1860 the number of cases was 2,185, and the number of deaths 1,521. It will be observed that the proportion of deaths in 1861 was greater than in the preceding year, being at the rate of 74 per cent., whilst in 1860 it was only 69 per cent. With regard to smallpox too, there were fewer cases in 1861, as compared with 1860, the numbers being as follows:—

		Cases reported.		Deaths.
1860	•	$2\overline{15}$	•	3
1861	-	188	-	38

As in the case of cholera, the proportion of deaths was larger in 1861 than in the preceding year, being 20 per cent. in the former, and 1.3 per cent. in the latter. The

Encl. 6, 7, 8,



number of persons successfully vaccinated in 1861 was 37,414, being less than the number in 1860 by 2,319. Being desirous of encouraging vaccination as much as possible I have given directions for the revival of a rule proposed by the Board of Health for the Western Province, and approved by the Government in 1854, that no person shall be employed in a public capacity who cannot produce satisfactory evidence of having undergone vaccination.

CEYLON.

Education.

42. In the Government schools there was an increase of 128 in the number of pupils in the year. The expenditure by the Government on account of education amounted to 14,306l. 12s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$., being an increase of 941l. 9s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. as compared with 1860, when the expenditure amounted to 13,365l. 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. The receipts from school fees, &c. amounted to 2,149l. 15s. 7d., being an increase of 152l. 13s. 3d. as compared with 1860, when the receipts amounted to 1,997l. 2s. 4d., and of 458l. 4s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$. as compared with 1859, when the receipts amounted to 1,691l. 10s. 83d.

43. The subjoined statement will show the number of schools, and the number of

pupils attending school, for the last five years.

		Nu	mber of S	chools,			Num	ber of Pu	pils.	
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Public Schools -	- 99	98	113	102	106	3,753	3,974	4,748	5,679	5,807
Schools aided by Government	- 15	14	39	44	27	681	722	2,357	2,794	1,677
Orphan Schools -	- 2	2	2	2	2	30	40	48	46	49
Regimental ditto -	- 11	9	9	15	15	408	415	549	836	786
Free ditto	- 315	308	341	S58	359	13,428	14,015	12,513	13,268	14,124
Private ditto	- 873	752	690	748	602	5,163	5,438	4,873	6,328	5,477
Total -	1,315	1,183	1,194	1,269	1,111	23,463	24,604	28,951	28,951	27,914

44. I enclose a printed document similar to the one forwarded to your Grace last Encl. 9. year with my Despatch which accompanied the Blue Book. This document contains statements showing the classification of the pupils in the Government schools, under the heads of "Nation" and "Religion;" the amount expended on education since 1841; and the number of pupils attending the schools under the Central School Commission

in each year since 1841.

45. I also enclose a copy of the Eighteenth Report of the Central School Commission Encl. 10. for the period from 1st July 1860 to 30th June 1861, which gives a full account of the Government schools up to the middle of last year. I have read with satisfaction the following expression of the views of the School Commission in reference to certain arrangements which, it was anticipated, would increase by one sixth the amount contributed by the people towards the support of the schools. The Commission observe "That they should be able to do this without risking the success even of the poorest schools, the Commission regard as a fact of no slight significance. It shows that "education is gradually striking root into the lower strata of society; that, with a growing recognition of the value of knowledge, there is also a growing willingness to make
sacrifices for the attainment of it; and the Commission are not without hope that,
at no very distant time, it will be possible to throw upon the people themselves a
much larger proportion of the cost of instructing their children. The duty of the State " to provide education for the people ceases when the people have learnt their obligation " to provide it for themselves. In endeavouring to impart a lesson of so much value and so " much difficulty, it is worth while to note the smallest indications of success; and the " Commission hope that in future years they may be able to point to still more decisive " evidence that the labours of those engaged in elevating the people of the Island in the " scale of humanity are at length producing their legitimate results." I hope that the School Commission will persevere in the policy herein indicated. The circumstances of this Colony necessitate at present the maintenance of Government schools, but I trust that every effort will be made to make them self-supporting, and to encourage that appreciation of them by the people which can alone lead to such a result.

Population.

46. The aggregate population of the Island at the end of 1861 was calculated at 1,919,487, showing an increase of 43,020 since the end of the year 1860.

47. In fulfilment of the pledge which I gave last year to attempt to organize a system of more correct returns of the population, I called upon the Chief Superintendent of

Police to report as to the practicability of taking an accurate census of the larger towns through the agency of the police force. I proposed to use, at first, only the simplest forms, and to have them printed in English and the vernacular languages spoken in the Colony. I further proposed that no compulsion should be used to obtain the desired information, and that every precaution should be adopted to avoid giving any ground of suspicion or alarm. I hoped in this way to accustom the people to inquiries of this nature, and by adding new forms from time to time, and by degrees taking new phases into the scheme, to gradually prepare the way for taking an accurate census of the whole Colony as far as possible on the English system.

48. But the Chief Superintendent of Police, after full consideration of the subject, came to the conclusion that the difficulties in the way of the proposed scheme were insurmountable, his men being for the most part too ignorant to be able to explain the forms, a great portion of the population having no domicile, and it being, in his opinion, probable that few even in the large towns would give any information except under

compulsion.

49. After consulting my Executive Council on the subject I was compelled to admit the force of the objections urged by the Superintendent of Police.

50. I hope, however, that some improvement may result from the use of new forms under the "Thoroughfares Ordinance" (No. 10. of 1861), in place of those used under the former Road Ordinance (No. 14, of 1848), and by an alteration which I shall hereafter propose in the form of the population returns.

Statistics.

51. I have to refer, in conclusion, to the steps taken during the past year for the improvement and enlargement for the annual Statistical Returns. In pursuance of this object I caused instructions to be issued to the several departments charged with the preparation of these Returns to include, as far as possible, the additional information suggested by Mr. Cave, M.P., in the valuable paper read by him at the International Statistical Congress in 1860; but I regret to observe that these instructions have not been complied with as fully as could be desired. I shall not fail to avail myself of the opportunity which will be afforded next year, when it is intended to have the Blue Book printed, to insist on the insertion of the further particulars suggested by Mr. Cave.

52. I take this opportunity of transmitting to your Grace the accompanying statistical document intended to show the progress of the Colony from 1821 to the present time; and copy of a letter which I addressed to the Secretaries to the Commissioners for the International Statistical Congress after a careful consideration of the suggestions made by

the Congress for the Collection and Improvement of Statistical Information.

I have, &c. C. J. MAC CARTHY, (Signed)

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Encl. in No. 21.

Encl. 11.

Encl. 12.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

Commissioner of Roads and Civil Engineers Office, Colombo, March 10, 1862. SIR. In forwarding the return of expenditure on roads and canals during 1861, I have the honor to

report that the sums voted for the year under the head "Roads, Streets, and Bridges" were-

From General Revenue 104,520 7 Road Ordinance Funds **20,450** Private contributions under Grants in Aid Ordinance 8,492 0

There was expended of the above-97,477 17 From General Revenue

" Road Ordinance Funds 19,014 12

Private contributions under Grants in Aid Ordinance $9\frac{1}{4}$ 116,492 Leaving an unexpended balance of $16,970 4 10\frac{1}{2}$ Less expenditure :-7,042 10 9‡

From General Revenue 1,435 12 " Road Ordinance Funds 8,492 Private contributions

> 16,970 4 101

0

133,462 14 73

Governor.

Under the head of "New Works" only 2,024l. 7s. 1½d. was expended. Of this— For a new sewer in Moor Street, Colombo On a bridge in course of construction over the Kanagarien Aar, Northern	054		$rac{d.}{2rac{3}{4}}$	 Ceylon.
Province	956 11 3	-	-	
	£2,024	7	1 1/2	

The sum of 3,860l. 10s. $6\frac{3}{4}d$. was expended on the canals and inland navigation, extending over 130 miles between Caltura and Putlam. The importance of this valuable means of communication is yearly increasing, and doubtless will continue to do so as the navigation is improved. The toll rents for 1861 amounted to 3,637l., in 1851 they sold for 350l.

On the improvement, up-keep, and extension of roads 107,608l. 12s. $0\frac{1}{4}d$. was expended. The mileage of the different descriptions of road under charge of the department may be approximately stated as follows; viz.

:	First-class macadamized carriage roads Second-class carriage roads, not macadamized	-	-	-	-	500 800
j	Indifferent carriage and bridle roads -	-		-	-]	600
•	To which add canals before referred to		-	-	•	130
	Total length of roads and canals -			•	- 2	2, 030

Means to the extent of 16,984*l*. 4s. (of which a moiety was subscribed and deposited in the Treasury by private parties) were available for the extension of existing roads further into the coffee-producing districts, and for metalling about 15 miles of road which had never before been so finished; but from scarcity of labour, 5,046*l*. 6s. 3½*d*. only of this sum was expended, leaving a balance of 11,937*l*. 17s. 8½*d*. for expenditure in 1862.

The principal metalled roads of the Colony, which are subjected to the heaviest traffic, are in good order; but their up-keep becomes more expensive year by year in consequence of the increase in the weight of carts, and of the loads they are enabled to carry by means of the superior size of draft cattle now in use. From 12 to 15 cwt. used to be the ordinary load of a bullock cart; the cattle at present in use will draw a load of from 20 to 35 cwt. on three-inch tires.

use will draw a load of from 20 to 35 cwt. on three-inch tires.

The excessive wear and tear upon the Colombo and Kandy road from this cause is becoming a subject of considerable anxiety, but I think it inexpedient to interfere in any way with the perfect freedom of the carriers.

The cost of up-keep of this road in 1861 was 27,093l. 17s. 6\(\frac{1}{4}\)l. against 33,490l. 7s. 9\(\frac{1}{4}\)l. in 1860. The toll rents for 1861 having been 29,673l. against 29,753l. in 1860, for 1862 they have increased to 31.690l.

Of 230 continuous miles of metalled road from Galle through Colombo, and thence by the Kurnegalle and Kaddooganawe lines to Kandy, and thence to Newera Ellia, the maximum rate of cost of up-keep on the Colombo and Kandy Road approximates to 423l. per mile, the average of the whole 230 miles about 175l. per mile, and the minimum on the road between Galle and Colombo about 55l. per mile; and I regret to say there appears to me to be little probability of any serious diminution in these rates of cost.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c. (Signed) T. SKINNER.

Enclosure 9 in No. 21.

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SUMMARY

C) **C3** STATEMENT showing the Number of Pupils on the Rolls of the Government Schools on the 31st December 1861, the Average Daily Attendance during the Year 1861, the Nations to which the Pupils belong, and the Religions which they profess. Others. 1,413 ,584 Buddbists. I .eoobniH CN Ξ Mohammedans. RELIGION. Denominations. Christians of other 2,012 1,154 1,817 Roman Catholica. Wesleyans. Presbyterians. Church of England. œ C) C) I Moors. **C3** Malays. Immigrants. Malabar NATION. П Ceylon. Natives ß Ξ I Kandyan. 3,658 1,878 3,267 Low County. C) .sinsb Entobesu Desceu-ය English, 4,549 Average daily Attendance throughout the Year. 1,230 1,612 3,878 2,170 5,807 No. on the List on 31st December. ,597 S ß No. of Schools. Vernacular Girls' Schools Vernacular Boys' Schools Total Superior Girls' Schools English Boys' Schools Superior Boys' Schoo Mixed Boys' Schools Mixed Girls' Schools Total Girls Total Boys Schoola,

CEYLOY.

			Unfixed Co	Unfixed Contingencies,			
Year,	Established Salaries.	Salaries.	Rent of Schoolhouses.	Miscellaneous, including Travelling Expenses of Inspector.	Grant-in-Aid, Northern Province.	Total.	Receipts by Fees.
	£ 8. d.	&	8.	£ & d.	£ & d.	•	١.
841	1,251 11 0	18	20	321 6 53		, c	
842	a)	12	16	244 8 04		8,779 14 of	11
843		-		730 7 5			
844	19	17	0	458 11 13	500 0 0		4 W
845	14	18	12	903 15 7	200 0		, a
1846	3,716 1 83	14	578 6 0	650 6 74	200 0 009	10.550 8 41	- -
847	0	4,765 19 11		1,161 7 9	500 0 0	11,415 0 12	547 14 63

Receipts by Fees.	£ 8. d. 658 5 94. 936 12 7. 658 12 7. 658 12 7. 658 12 7. 658 13 8 94. 843 8 94. 1,358 19 64. 1,
Total.	4 8. d. 10,684 111 103 7,824 18 111 7,824 18 111 7,281 16 103 8,724 4 10 9,616 12 6 9,923 17 111 10,127 1 04 8,847 16 93 8,847 16 93 9,275 18 5 10,318 9 63 12,723 9 113 13,365 2 44 14,306 12 23
Transport.	£ s. d. 162 2 0 30 4 0 30 4 0 68 8 0 37 16 0 49 16 0 72 10 0 82 10 0 80 1 6 147 5 0 177 5 0 225 6 0 374 18 5
Education, exclusive of Establishments.	£ 8. d. 1,052 7 2½ 952 16 4 973 13 10↓ 1,301 19 6¼ 1,332 3 3¼ 1,530 15 8¾ 1,534 0 2¼ 908 0 5 1,036 5 10⅓ 1,114 18 1 1,539 10 9 2,065 10 6¾ 1,509 19 2¼ 1,509 19 2¼
Rent.	£ 8. d. 693 16 04 547 19 0 537 19 74 578 11 104 578 11 104 557 4 0 558 0 6 665 19 4 768 6 4
Provisional Establishment.	£ s. d. 4,165 8 0 2,911 11 2 3,171 4 74 3,808 4 44 4,548 18 14 4,575 111 4,829 19 10 4,533 6 8 4,680 8 9 5,601 1 6 5,521 13 111 6,934 4 114 7,776 13 54 8,597 1 7
Fixed Establishment.	4,610 18 8 3,382 8 54 2,598 18 93 2,997 18 10 3,119 3 23 3,144 11 34 3,109 11 0 2,552 10 2 2,552 10 2 2,512 7 7 2 2,867 17 3 3,056 6 8
Year.	1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1854 1854 1855 1856 1859 1860

STATEMENT Showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connexion with the Central School Commission from the Year 1841 to the Year 1861.

CEYLON.

94 24 9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 = Ġ. Total Receipts by Fees. Ŋ œ œ Π Ŋ C3 % 460, 1,157 1,158 765 2,054 547 1,691 1,997 બ 18 114 $16\ 10\frac{3}{4}$ 17 114 おおお ₹9 Ġ. Total Expenditure. œ C3 * 7,281 9,616 9,923 9,275 11,415 10,648 7,824 8,724 10,318 14,306 0,127 5,295 6,506 8,775 0,550 8,978 8,847 4,485 3,216 5,448 5,732 4,634 5,460 5,898 4,836 4,566 4,696 4,092 4,95i Pupils. Total Number of 80 Total Mumber of Schools. Pupils. Private Grant Schools Schools. ,337 1,191 Missionary Grant Schools. Pupils. S Schools. 1,402 1,443 1,443 ,862 1,466 1,049 ,428 1,141 ,271 Pupils Jaffna Grant Schools. Schools 2,170 ,247 1,397 ,220 ,225 1,541 ,267 Vernacular Boys Schools. Pupils. 38 Schools. Vernacular Girls Schools. P_{upils} ŝ œ Schools. Pupils. Mixed Girls Schools Schools Pupils. Superior Girls Schools. Ŋ တ တ Schools. 1,310 1,339 ,269 1,232 1,204 1,368 1,235 1,570 1,497 1,597 1,201 1,351 Pupils. Mixed Schools. Schools. Pupils. 1 1 English Schools. Schools. I Pupils. Superior Schools. Schools. Years.

Enclosure 10 in No. 21. CENTRAL SCHOOL COMMISSION.

Report.

CEYLON. Encl. 10 in No. 21.

The Central School Commission beg leave to submit to the Legislative Council the following Report of their labours for the promotion of education among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Ceylon

during the past year (July 1, 1860—June 30, 1861).

2. Observing, as far as possible, the order adopted in the last Report, the Commission will first briefly advert to the question of "grants in aid" of education.

3. It will be remembered that in their last Report the Commission expressed an opinion in favour of reverting to the original Minute of May 1841, which provides that private schools alone shall be eligible for such grants. In July 1860 a resolution was passed, to the effect that all grants to schools not within the meaning of the Minute should be discontinued. The Commission made this recommendation, from a strong conviction that a system of unrestricted grants involves serious difficulties, which the

advocates of that system have either not foreseen, or have hitherto been unable to overcome.

4. The Legislative Council, however, in December last, determined that grants both to private and to missionary schools were to be continued, and placed 600L at the disposal of the Commission for this

object.

5. The Commission thereupon thought it necessary to revise the rules relating to grants in aid. The broad principles upon which alone, in their opinion, such grants can be made with benefit to the whole community, have been clearly laid down in the rules adopted by the Commission in February and November 1858. To these principles the Commission resolved strictly to adhere in the present revision; and they are happy to be able to state that, in the form in which they now stand, the rules have received the approval of his Excellency the Governor.

6. It has been the sincere wish of the Commission, in their treatment of this much-vexed question, to secure for it a permanent as well as an impartial settlement; being of opinion that to re-open discussion upon a subject involving so many difficulties, and appealing to so many conflicting interests, would be a serious injury to the cause of education. They venture to hope that through their present labours,

sanctioned by the highest authority, this desirable object may be attained.
7. The Commission were at first inclined to think, that, in order to ensure that absolute impartiality which the State is bound to observe in dealing with the religious beliefs of the people, the recipients of grants in aid should be required to place the rules relating to religious instruction in a conspicuous position on the walls of the school-room. On further discussion, however, this requirement was overruled by a majority of the members, it being considered sufficient to rely on the undertaking of the applicants that the rules will be strictly observed, and to leave it to the parents and the Inspector of Schools to bring any departure from the rules to the notice of the Commission in the usual manner. The rules relating to religious instruction have, with obvious propriety, been extended to all schools receiving grants in aid, including those which have been long conducted, on behalf of the Commission,

by the missionary bodies at Jaffna.

8. The Rev. Charles Bonjean, on behalf of the Roman Catholic Mission at Jaffna, requested to be more particularly informed on certain points contained in the rules in question. His letter, with the reply thereto, in which the revised rules for grants in aid are more fully explained, is appended.

9. In turning to a consideration of the present condition of the Government schools, it is satisfactory to the Commission to be able to report that the Colombo Academy continues to afford indubitable evidence of success; they regret, however, that the want of accommodation at the academy is such as to considerably inconvenience the teachers and the pupils. The Commission trust that it will be in the power of the Government to remedy this evil at an early opportunity.

10. The Governor presided, in December last, at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Academy, and was pleased to express his satisfaction at the benefits conferred on the Colony by

that institution.

11. The result of the last examination of candidates for entrance into the University of Calcutta shows that the Academy, or, more properly speaking, Queen's College, Colombo, holds a respectable place amongst the colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

12. It appears that 57.6 per cent. of the whole number of candidates were successful, and of the Ceylon candidates 69.2 per cent. Of the whole number 6.7 per cent. were placed in the first division, while of the Ceylon candidates a proportion equivalent to 24.6 per cent. obtained this distinction. Only one institution, the Madrissa College, had a larger proportion of candidates placed in the first division than Queen's College. Out of the whole number of ninety-one affiliated institutions, only nine had a larger total of successful candidates than Queen's College, and only three a larger number in the first division. The following table shows the number of candidates, successful and unsuccessful, from the eleven most important of the ninety-one affiliated colleges.

Colleges.	Total Number of Candidates.	First Division	Second Division.	
Madrissa College, Calcutta		6	4	2
Queen's College, Colombo		13	3	6
Colootollah Branch School		41	6	23
Kishnagur Collegiate School		41	4	14
Presidency College		26	2	11
Pogose School		33	_	15
Chinsurah Free Church Institution		22		11
Calcutta Free Church Institution		14	2	8
Dacca Collegiate School		40	1	26
Hindoo School		40	2	18
Hoogly Collegiate School	• -	34	2	17

13. The Commission have nothing to add to the information given in the Reports of the Acting Inspector as to the state of the Central, Elementary, and Mixed Schools.

The Commission take this opportunity of expressing their sense of Mr. Marsh's assiduous devotion

to the duties of his office.

14. The Commission are happy to state that, during the past year, they have been able in some degree to promote the extension of female education by opening a superior girls school at Jaffna, under the care of Miss Teeling, who was appointed by the Secretary of State; and a mixed girls school at Gampolle. They have also made arrangements for opening girls schools at Negombo and Matelle.

15. The Colombo Girls' School continues to be satisfactorily conducted by Miss Paltridge, who was placed in charge of the school on the departure of Mrs. Palm to England on leave of absence. The

Commission regret to learn that Mrs. Palm contemplates resigning her appointment in Ceylon.

16. Mrs. Bamforth having resigned her appointment as principal teacher of the Female Seminary, Miss Pointing, who was appointed by the Secretary of State, took charge of this school in February

17. The Kandy Girls School, which depends for its success almost entirely on the exertions of Miss Tate, has suffered somewhat of late from the illness of that lady.

18. The state of the Galle Girls School is not as satisfactory as the Commission could desire.

19. Since the date of the last Report, vernacular schools have been opened at Beanville and Pantiya in the Western Province, and a mixed boys school has been opened at Calmone in the Eastern Province.

20. The Industrial School in the Cinnamon Gardens has been placed by the Legislative Council under the School Commission. The salaries paid by Government on account of this institution amount to 656l. per annum, inclusive of 500l. for the salary of the principal (the Rev. J. Thurstan). The cost of maintaining the pupils and any further expenses have to be met out of the profits on the industrial works carried on in the institution, and any surplus which may remain after the payment of all expenses accrues to Government. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Industrial School during the nine months ended June 30th, 1861, will be found in the Appendix.

21. During the period under review it has been found necessary to close the Wadua Vernacular Boys School, and the Wisidagame Girls School, in the Western Province; the Dondra Vernacular School in the Southern Province; the Trincomalie English School in the Eastern Province; and the Anurad-

hapoora Mixed School in the Northern Province.

22. Aid, to the amount of 24l. per annum, is given to the girls school at New Chetty Street; of 60l. to the Colombo Juvenile School; and of 100l. to the Batticotta High School, near Jaffina.

23. The reports of the examiners for the mathematical and Turnour prizes of 1861 will be found in the Appendix, together with a list of the successful candidates for these prizes from the date of their institution.

24. In the Appendix will also be found the regulations which the Commission have drawn up, with the approval of his Excellency the Governor, for certain scholarships, to be termed Senior and Junior

Queen's Scholarships, attached to Queen's College and the Colombo Academy.

25. A Senior Queen's Scholarship, tenable for four years, will be given annually to the Ceylon candidate who shall obtain the greatest number of marks at the examination for entrance into the University of Calcutta, provided he be placed in the first division. A Junior Queen's Scholarship in the academy, tenable for three years, will be open to competition to candidates of good character, under sixteen years of age. The Senior Queen's Scholarship will be of the value of 201. per annum, and the Junior Queen's Scholarship of the value of 121. per annum.

26. The Rey, Charles Merson, has been appointed to the vacant, seat in the Commission, occupied.

26. The Rev. Charles Merson has been appointed to the vacant seat in the Commission, occupied, according to the provisions of the Minute of Government of 27th March 1841, by a Presbyterian

minister.

27. The Commission, on the occasion of revising their departmental rules for the guidance of teachers, have made a verbal alteration in the rules regulating the religious instructions imparted in Government schools. The rules formerly ran as follows:—

The School Commission desire that all teachers borne on their establishment will strictly adhere to

the rule laid down in the departmental minute of 6th July 1841.

In cases where a departure from the rule has taken place, teachers will now revert to the practice

prescribed by it, and confine religious instruction to the first hour.

6th July 1841, Ordered, "That the first hour daily in every Government school be devoted to religious instruction, and that the master be particularly enjoined not to require the attendance of those boys whose parents object to their attendance during that hour."

The parents of such boys are required, either personally or in writing, to inform the teachers of their objections.

The attention of teachers is called to the following extract from a report adopted by the Central

Board on 4th September 1850:

"On considering the form in which the religious instruction should be conveyed, the Committee have determined upon recommending that a portion of the Bible be read daily, and explained by simple questions naturally arising out of the passage; and that a text of Scripture, to be

given out the previous day, be committed to memory, and repeated by the whole school."
"Under the impression that in this manner the whole hour assigned to religious instruction will be most profitably employed, the use of catechisms being considered unnecessary, and in the hope that by this means, less opportunity being afforded for dwelling upon denominational distinctions, there will be the less objection among parents to send their children to school during the hour of religious instruction, the committee desire to urge upon the commission the importance of requiring from their schoolmasters a strict observance of this rule."

They now stand thus:

The School Commission desire that all teachers borne on their establishment will strictly adhere to the rule laid down in the departmental minute of 6th July 1841.

In cases where a departure from the rule has taken place, teachers will now revert to the practice prescribed by it, and confine religious instructions to the first hour.

6th July 1841, Ordered, "That the first hour daily in every Government school be devoted to religious instruction, and that the master be particularly enjoined not to require the attendance of those boys whose parents object to their attendance during that hour."

The parents of such boys are required, either personally or in writing, to inform the teachers of

The religious instruction shall be confined to a simple explanation of the Bible and the leading tenets of Christianity, and shall be conducted in such a spirit as to avoid, if possible, the exclusion of any scholar on grounds of denominational teaching.

28. On the 31st December 1860, there were 102 Government schools in operation, which had on their rolls at that date 5,679 pupils, with an average daily attendance for the year 1860 of 4,484 pupils. At the close of the year 1859 there were 4,788 pupils, with an average daily attendance

29. There is thus an increase of 891 in the number of pupils, of both sexes, on the rolls of the Government schools for the year 1860, as compared with the year 1859, and an increase of 609 pupils

in the total daily average attendance.

30. From a comparative statement (which will be found in the Appendix) showing the number of schools in the Island, and the number of pupils attending school, for the five years ended December 31st, 1860, it will be seen that the total number of pupils attending school at the close of 1860 was 28,951, or, exclusive of those attending regimental schools, 28,115. There are, unfortunately, no reliable data for estimating the population of Ceylon; but, according to the latest returns, the population of the Island amounted to 1,871,128, exclusive of military, and, inclusive of military, to 1,876,467. Hence it appears that, excluding the pupils of regimental schools, the proportion of pupils attending school to the civil population of the Island is 1 to 66.54, and the proportion of pupils (including those Hence it appears that, excluding the pupils of regimental schools, the proportion of pupils attending school to the civil population of the Island is 1 to 66.54, and the proportion of pupils (including those of regimental schools) to the entire population of the Island is 1 to 64.81. According to the latest returns the proportion of week-day scholars to the estimated population of England and Wales was 1 to 7.7; in Prussia, 1 to 6.27; in Holland, 1 to 8.11; in France, 1 to 9; in Mauritius, 1 to 30.

31. The Director of public instruction in the North-west Provinces assumes that 1-10th of the population of India are of a school-going age. At this ratio the number of the "school-going age" in the several presidencies together will be about 13,500,000. In the year 1857-58 the average daily attendance of pupils throughout the British dominions in India was 166,742, being in the proportion of 1 in every 810 of the population, and of 1 in 81 of those of a "school-going age."

32. In the Appendix will be found a statement showing the number of pupils of different races and different religious denominations in attendance at the Government schools. By this statement satisfactory evidence is afforded of the success which has hitherto attended the Government scheme of education in this Colony; a scheme by which it was intended to place opportunities of education within

education in this Colony; a scheme by which it was intended to place opportunities of education within reach of all classes, and at the same time, by keeping clear of interference with the religious tenets of any, to induce all to receive the proffered advantages as an united body, in the same school, and under the same system.

33. The subjoined statement shows the centesimal proportion of pupils and teachers, and of salaries

paid to teachers, of each religious denomination:

	Pupils.	Teachers.	Salaries.
Church of England Presbyterian Wesleyan Roman Catholic Other Christians Mahomedans Hindoo Buddhist	15·12 7·07 7·09 34·54 1·21 3·94 3·45 27·18	54·82 9·13 21·82 10·15 3·55 —	63·3 10·99 18·17 4·38 2·97 — ·17
Others	•35	-	

34. The Commission have included in the Appendix a statement of the expenditure incurred on account of education since the institution of the commission of 1841, and a statement showing the

number of pupils attending schools in connexion with the Commission during that period.

35. Returns similar to those appended to the last Report, showing the receipts, cost, and state of the Government schools, will be found in the Appendix The discrepancy between these returns and the statement of expenditure furnished by the Auditor General arises from the latter including only the sums actually brought to account during 1860; while in the former are included the value of articles supplied from the stores, paid for in former years, and the value of articles supplied but not paid for in 1860.

36. The expenditure on account of education in 1860 amounted to 13,365*l.* 2s. 4½*d.*, and in 1589 to 12,723*l.* 9s. 11½*d.*, showing an increase in 1860, as compared with 1859, of 641*l.* 12s. 4½*d.* The sum voted for education in 1859 was 14,062*l.* 4s. 8d.; in 1860, 14,700*l.* 18s. 5d., and in 1861, 16,211*l.* 3s. 3d.; the supplementary estimate for 1861, amounts to 211*l.* 12s. 8d., and the estimate for 1862 to 16,022l. 11s. 3d.

37. The amount realized by school fees in 1859 was 1,691l. 10s. 82d., and in 1860 1,997l. 2s. 4d., showing an increase in the latter year of 305l. 11s. 7 d.

† It should be observed that this is the average daily attendance, not the number on the school rolls.

Vide Report of Proceedings of Fourth Session of the International Statistical Congress, London, 1860

38. The Commission recently resolved to discontinue the gratuitous issue of stationery to the pupils of Government schools, by which a saving equivalent to at least one-sixth of the amount now realized by school fees will be effected. That they should be able to do this without risking the success even of the poorest schools, the Commission regard as a fact of no slight significance. It shows that education is gradually striking root into the lower strata of society; that, with a growing recognition of the value of knowledge, there is also a growing willingness to make sacrifices for the attainment of it; and the Commission are not without hope, that, at no very distant time, it will be possible to throw upon the people themselves a much larger proportion of the cost of instructing their children. The duty of the people themselves a much larger proportion of the cost of instructing their children. State to provide education for the people ceases when the people have learnt their obligation to provide it for themselves. In endeavouring to impart a lesson of so much value and so much difficulty, it is worth while to note the smallest indications of success; and the Commission hope that in future years

worth while to note the smallest indications of success; and the Commission hope that in future years they may be able to point to still more decisive evidence that the labours of those engaged in elevating the people of the Island in the scale of humanity are at length producing their legitimate results.

39. The Commission may also refer to an able memorandum prepared for their information by their Secretary, having for its object the organization of a scheme for granting "certificates" to teachers. This memorandum having been considered by a Sub-committee of the Commission, and favourably reported upon, was adopted by the Commission. The Report of the Sub-committee fully enters into the object and advantages of the scheme proposed by the Secretary. This, and the circular addressed to the teachers founded on it, will be found in the Appendix; and the Commission can only express their hope, that by their holding out appropriate rewards in the shape of promotion to their teachers, they will be induced to evince a higher interest in their work, and prevented from leaving the service of the will be induced to evince a higher interest in their work, and prevented from leaving the service of the Commission (as many have done) in search of promotion and advancement in other departments.

40. In concluding this Report, the Commission have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance accorded to them, during the past year, by the Government agents and their assistants, and

by the other members of the Sub-Committees of Education.

June 30th, 1861.

The Enclosures to this Report are not printed.

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	1861
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	Year
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Encl	L VIEW of the PROGRESS of CEYLON from the Year 1821 to 1861 inclusive
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	STATISTICAL

		Year.	1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860 1860	
		Дæ‡оТ	224,888 912,888 912,888 912,894 913,894 914,89	y 1862. Ames Swan.
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leared.		Foreign.	Tons. 441,442 441,542 66,709 73,585 771,281 61,224 78,187 71,581	
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o e Se nuc	other	From and to Countries.	Tons. 7,4857 74,887 74,887 74,887 116,881 116,881 116,881 118,814 118,814 118,814 118,814 118,814 118,184	usual.
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ales.		Amount realized.	142,7 68 118,270 12,480 12,480 12,480 12,480 12,478 12,478 12,478 12,478 12,478 12,478 12,478 13,478 14,108 14,108 14,108 14,108 14,108	orenues to a large
Land Sales.		У стов.	267,373 2,764 2,764 2,764 2,764 2,765 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,666 2,766 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 1,786 2,78	owing y
Ontii-	Tabru	Number of Acres	Acres. 243,309 311,501 416,983 394,839 394,839 1,462,103 1,677,994 1,677,994 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,116 1,676,117 1,776,123 1,786,128 1,786,128 1,786,138	Ditto 155.088 155.0
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		Military.	4,241 4,241 4,241 5,882 4,010 6,237 6,237 6,237 6,237 6,237 6,237 6,736	Ntto Ntto Ntto he incress
		Population.	751,210 764,384 764,384 764,384 764,384 764,384 764,386 764,386 1,107,00 1,146,085 1,167,780 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,168,538 1,179,544 1,170,584 1,1	+++ 0=
	168	Area in Square Mil	000,482	
		Year.	1882 1882 1882 1882 1882 1882 1883 1883	

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Enclosure 12 in No. 21.

Queen's House, Colombo, January 14, 1862.

I have the honour to thank you for the report of the proceedings of the fourth session of the International Statistical Congress received with your letter of the 18th April last.

2. I have deferred the acknowledgment of this report until I had fully considered the several recommendations which it contains, and until I could decide how far it would be in my power to promote the adoption in this Colony of the steps recommended by the Congress.

3. I enclose an abstract of "Principal Statistical Results for the year 1860," prepared as nearly as possible in the form given at pp. 196–199 of the programme of the proceedings of the Congress. A similar abstract for the year 1861 will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

4. I also enclose returns of Hospital Statistics, prepared by the principal civil medical officer, at the instance of Miss Nightingale, in the form suggested by the Congress. It will be my endeavour to procure reliable statistics with regard to leprosy, for transmission to you hereafter.

procure reliable statistics with regard to leprosy, for transmission to you hereafter.

5. As regards the series of propositions relating to prices and wages, I fear that the historical inquiries on this head are far too extensive to be undertaken in Ceylon; but steps are being taken to obtain information, under the heads suggested by the Congress, with regard to prices and wages, for

the periods from 1817-1850, and from 1850 to the present time.

6. When I had the honour of addressing the Congress, I adverted to the delicacy and difficulty attending "the numbering of the people" in this as in all other parts of the East; not, however, without entertaining the hope that all cause of deficiency in this respect would shortly disappear. I have subsequently had to submit to the Secretary of State my reasons for deeming it to be inexpedient to take a census in this Colony at the same period and on the same plan as that fixed for taking the census of Great Britain in April 1861.

7. The correct enumeration of the people is a subject which has long engaged my attention, and I have under my consideration, a plan which will, I hope, enable me, without exciting the suspicions of the people, to obtain an accurate census, the importance of which I fully recognise as necessary to almost every statistical investigation, and as the base of legislative measures of the highest importance.

The Secretaries to the Commission for the International Statistical Congress, Somerset House, London.

I have, &c. C. J. MAC CARTHY, (Signed)

Governor of Ceylon.

Sub-Knc.

Sub-Enclosure.

Abstract of Principal Statistical Results for the Year 1860.

			1. To	otal Area.				'
								Square Miles.
vince	•			-	-	-	-	- 3,820
n do.		-	•	-		-	-	- 3,362
do.	-		•	•	-	-	-	- 2,147
do.		-	-	-		-	•	- 4,753
do.	-		•	-	-	-	-	- 5,427
do.		-	-	-		, -	-	- 5,191
						Total	-	- 24,700
	n do. do. do. do.	n do. do do	n do do do	vince n do do do do	n do do do	vince	vince	vince

2. Population.

													Males.	Females	Total.
Western Provi	nce -		-		-		-		•	-		-	31 <i>5</i> ,698	279,068	594,756
North-western	do.		•		-			-		-		-	99,797	92,516	192,313
Southern	do.		-		-		-		•	-		-	166,250	156,008	3 22 ,258
Eastern	do.		-		-			-		-	•	-	40,768	38,278	79,046
Northern	do.		•		-		-		•	-		-	199,028	211,669	410,697
Central	do.	•		•		•		-		•		-	156,835	120,562	277,397
									Total	•	,	•	978,366	898,101	*1,876,467

· Including aliens $\text{Military } \begin{cases}
 \text{Males} \\
 \text{Females}
 \end{cases}$

CETLON.

					3. Force	·s.				
			Act	tual n	umber in	the arm	y.			
Western Pr		•	•	•	•	•	-	•	-	- 1,843
North-weste		-	-		-	•		-	-	- 41
Southern	do.	-	•	-	-	•	-	-	•	- 480
Eastern	do.	-	-		-	-		-	-	- 506
Northern	do.	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	- 91
Central	do.	•	-		-	-		•	-	- 738
								Total	-	- 3,699
					4. Birth	s.				
Western Pr	ovince	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	- 20,453
North-wester	rn do.	•	-		•	-		-	-	- 7,106
Southern	do.	-		-	_	-	-	-	-	- 5,510
Eastern	do.	-	-		-	-		_	-	- 4,638
Northern	do.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	- 5,660
Central	do.	-	_	_	_		_		_	- 7,296
Central	uo.	•	•		•	•		•	•	- 7,290
								Total	-	- 50,663
					5. Death	s.				
Western Pro	ovince	•	•	-	•	•	•	-	-	- 9,341
North-wester	rn do.	-			_	_		-	-	- 9,868
Southern	do.		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	- 5,163
Eastern	do.			_	_		_	_	_	- 1,004
Northern		•	-		•	•		•	-	
	do.		•	•	-	•	•	-	-	- 4,198
Central	do.	-	-		•	-		-	•	- 8,144
								Total	•	- 37,718
				6.	Marriag	ies.				
Western Pr	ovince	•	•	-	•	-	•	-	- .	- 8,541
North-weste	rn do.	•	-		-			•	•	- 2,872
Southern	do.		-			_	_	-	•	- 6,244
Eastern	do.	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	- 510
			-		-	•		•	-	
Northern	do.		•	-	-	•	•	•	-	- 1,745
Central	do.	-	•		-	•		•	•	- 2,479
								Total	-	- 22,391
				7	. Educati	on.				
										
							1	Number	Number	Expenditure
		_						of Sabasia	of Shelene	by Gameran
							ļ	Schools.	Sholars.	Government.
										£ s. a
stern Province		-	•		-	-	-	653	12,957	8,217 3 4
th-western do.		-	-	-	-	-	_	99	477	372 12
thern do.		_	_	_	_	_	_	50	2,054	1,700 4 1
tern do.			-	_	-	_ •		97		441 0
		•	•		•	-	•		2,875	
thern do.		•	-	-	•	-	-	292	8,586	780 18
tral do.	• .	•	•		•	-	-	78	2,002	1,853 2
					Total	_	_	1,269	28,951	13,365 2 4
					I Ulai	-	-	1,203	20,331	13,365 2 4

8. Paupers.

No information obtainable calculated to give a correct notion on this point, there being no "Poor Law" in Ceylon. A few old persons receive from the Government a charitable allowance, varying from 2s. to 1l. 5s. each a month.

9. Crimes.

The information is not sufficient to admit of statistics under this head being furnished.

10. Public Debt.

Nil.

Note.—The debt incurred by the Colony on account of the Railway will appear stated in the Return for 1861.

CETEON.

11. Public Revenue.

	Gross ammount received -	-	_			- £767,100 13 1½	
	From direct taxes			£7,008 760,091	16 1 3	2,01,100 13 13	
Non mittee	re.—This is exclusive of the ames under the Road Ordinance, ame	ount raised a ounting to	nd approp	riated by	the sever	al Provincial Road Com- - £47,334 9 53	•
		12. Publi	ic Expendi	ture.			
	Total amount		<u> </u>			- £779,021 1 7½	
	From ordinary revenue " surplus " -		<u>.</u>	- £700,596 - 78,425	$1 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$	•	
	Civil charges - Military charges - Queen's chest - Military pension Works and buildings Col. pay and allowances Col. commissariat Less amount of stoppag troops -	es from			$ \begin{array}{cccc} & - & 11 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 7 \\ 8 & 4\frac{3}{4} \\ 7 & 5\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	34,175 3 2½ 4,845 18 5	
						•	
				£114,845	18 6		
	D 1 1 A 11 T	13. Foreig	ın Comme r	ce.		£0 ff1 000 14 11#	
	Real value of total Imports From United Kingdom "British Colonies "Foreign Countries			£1,043,052 2,207,557 300,628 £3,551,238	1 8 13 8 19 7	£3,551,238 14 11*	
	Real value of total Exports To United Kingdom - " British Colonies - " Foreign Countries -			£1,638,994 691,396 220,195 £2,550,586	7 10 9 6 6 3	£2,550,586 3 7*	
	0	f Ceylon—					
	0	Produce	:	£1,979,860	17 5		
	0	f Foreign— Produce		570,725	6 2	•	
.			3	£2,550,586	3 7		
	* Includi	ng specie—					
		Imported Exported	- 3	£1,182,006 312,658			
		14. No	vigation.				
	Vessels engaged in Foreign Com- Entered in Ports at the Island				umber. 3,116	Tonnage 382,550	
	Total Number,— Of British $\{U\}$ Vessels $\{C\}$ Of Foreign $\{C\}$	olonial -	n -	- 270 - 2,752 - 94			
	•			3,116			
,·	Total Tonnage,— Of British { U Vessels { C Of Foreign Ve	olonial -		180,386 171,656 30,508 382,550			
, •				-			

Vessels engaged in Foreign Commerce		Number.	Tonnage.
Cleared at Ports in the Island		3,116 -	- 407,699
Total Number— Of British { United Kingdom - Vessels { Colonial - Of Foreign Vessels	- 296 - 2,728 - 92 - 3,116		
Total Tonnage— Of British { United Kingdom - Vessels { Colonial - Of Foreign Vessels -	- 192,556 - 184,427 - 30,716 407,699		

15. Railway.

In progress.

16. Electric Telegraph.

Length of Lines:— Galle to Colombo Colombo to Kandy Kandy to Tallemanar	-	-	-	-	-	 -	•	-	Miles 72 - 72 - 163
									307

The Line across the Paumben Straits is 53 miles in length.

17. Agricultural Statistics.

Province.		Paddy.	Other Grain.	Coffee.	Cotton,	Tobacco.	Pasture.	Total.	
Western -	•	Acres. 151,845	Acres. 14,506	Acres. 21,406	Acres, 28	Acres. 12,993 formation.	Acres. 28,456	Acres. 229,234	
Southern -	-	121,240	— 78,777 <u>∤</u>	2,751	503	2	31,478	234,751	
Eastern	-	47,571½	3,056 1	• •	423	431½	107,516	158,998‡	
Northern - Central		72,469 71,207	24,858½ 9,450¾	95,726	155 3	4,037 $\frac{1}{4}$	185,744	101,519 § 362,186§	
		464,332½	130,6483	119,883	1,112	17,519 1	353,194	1,086,689	

										No. of Live Stock.
Horses	-	•	•		•	-	-		•	- 4,859
Horned (Cattle	•	-	•	-	•	•	-	•	- 746,551
Goats	-	-	-	•	•	-	-		•	- 51,718
8heep	•	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	- 48 ,042
										851 ,1 70

18. Mines.

										No. OI	Mines.
Plumbago	-	-		•	-		•		•	-	40
Gem Quarries	-	-	•	•	•	. •	-	•	•	-	79
Iron do.	-	-		-	-		-		•	-	42
Limestone do.	•	-	-	•		•	-	•	•	•	3
	•										
										1	l 64

No information obtainable as regards the quantity produced, or as regards the value at place of production. ${\it R}\ 2$

19. Meteorology.

Annual mean temperature of the air (thermometer) 76.7

Annual mean pressure of the air (barometer) - 27.9673

Annual fall of rain (hygrometer) - - 101.9 inches.

Annual mean temperature of the air (thermometer) 79.64

Annual mean pressure of the air (barometer) {9\frac{1}{2} A.M. 29.885} {3\frac{1}{2} P.M. 29.788}

At Colombo, 1860.

Annual fall of rain (hygrometer) - 55.84 inches

20. Manufactures.

	-		 			Looms.	Oil Mills.	Sugar Mills.	Steam Engines.
Western Prov North-western Southern Eastern Northern Central	-	-	-	•		43 357 52 740 977	362 39 487 20 214	. <u>1</u> 6 -	17 — — —
			Total	•	-	2,169	1,122	7	17

21. Length of Roads and Canals.

1.	Round the Island	, from Colomb	o northw	ard, and i	eturnin	g by the	south	•	-	Miles. 769
2.	Colombo to Kand	y	•	-	•	-	•	-	-	72
3.	Do.	by Kurnega	lle	•	-	•		•	-	84
4.	Do.	by Yattianto	otte and	Gampolle	-	-	•	•	-	94
5.	Do.	by Ruanwel			•	-		•	-	82
6.	Colombo to Badu	lla by Ratnapo	oora and	Ballangod	lde	-	-	-	•	135
7.	Colombo to Trinc	omalie by Kui	negalle a	and Damb	ool	-		•	-	159
8.	Kandy to Trincon			-	-	•	•	•	-	113
9.	Kandy to Pangwe	lle and Kallab	okke via	Kattugas	totte	•	•	•	•	20
10.	Kandy to Jaffna b	y Dambool an	d Mehin	tella	-	-		•	•	201
11.	Kandy to Badulla	by Nuwera F	Ellia -	-	•	•	•	•	-	84
12.	Do.	by Lower Ro	ad throu	gh Goneg	amuwa	•		•	-	54
13.	Kandy to Putlam	by Kurnegalle	-	-	-	•	•	•	-	79
14.	Kandy to Ratotte	via Matelle f	rom Kan	ıdy	-	-		•	•	23
15.	Kandy to Manar	and Tallemans	r by Dai	mbool and	the Ce	ntral Ro	oad	•	-	163
16.	Badulla to Hamb	antotte	-	•	-	-			-	72
17.	Badulla to Battic	aloa -	-	-	-	-		•	-	76
18.	Anooradhapoora		-	•	•	-	-	•	•	46
19.	Anooradhapoora	to Trincomalie	-	-	-	•		-	-	65
20.	Anooradhapoora		-	-	-	-	•	-	-	42
21.	Negombo to Kur	negalle by Gir	oelle	-	-	-		-	-	48
22.	Negombo to the	Kandy Road r	near Vear	ngodde	-	-	·· -	-	-	19
23.	Galle to Baddegs	me and Hicks	godde	-	-	-		-	-	20
24.	Jaffna to Point P	ed ro -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
25.	Jaffna to Kanges	entorre	•	•	-	-		•	•	11
26.	Jaffna to Poonella	· -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
27.	Jaffna to Vatticot	:ta -	•	-	-	-		-	-	7
29.	Pt. Pedro to Kod	legamo	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	10
29.	Pt. Pedro to Valv	ettytorre	•	- •	-	-		-		21
30.	Manar to the Cer	ntral Road at	Vavonia '	Volan Col	om	-	-	-	, -	22
31.	Manar to Trinco	malie	• .		-	•		•	-	108
32.	Kandy to Mullet	ivoe by Damb	ool and M	Iehi nt elle	-	•	•-	-	•	157

Enclosure 14. in No. 21.

STATEMENT showing the Estimated Expenditure of the year 1862, under the usual heads of Service, including the Estimated Expenditure out of Surplus Fund.

Encl. 14 in No. 21.

	1		1				-		_
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s.	d
Fixed Salaries	- -	-	-	-	171,023				
Provisional Salaries		-	-	-	63,855	18 0			
Allowances	- -	-	-	-	2,658				
Office Contingencies	- -	-	-	-	14,561				
Pensions and Retired Allowances -		_		_	-	-	252,099 40,201	16	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Revenue Service		_	1 -	_	_	_	21,203		6
Administration of Justice -		_		_	_		3,811		3
Ecclesiastical	_ _	_				_	500	_	o
Charitable Allowance			-	_	_		4,716		ŏ
Education		_	-	-	_	_	2,675		ŏ
Hospitals		_		_	_	_	11,567		ŏ
Police and Gaols		_	-	_	_	-	11,678		ŏ
Rent		_			_		2,116		3
Transport		_	-				11,193		6
Conveyance of Mails		_	-		_	_	6,584		0
Works and Buildings		_	-			_	24,734		91
Roads, Streets, and Bridges -		-	-		_	_	109,092		10
Miscellaneous Service			-				9,675		0
Interest			-	-	-	-	305	-	6
Colonial Commissariat	-	_	-	-	-	-	80,436		o
Contribution towards Military Expenditure		-	-	-	-	-	24,000		Õ
Colonial Pay and Allowances -	-	•	-	-	-		47,217		21
Government Vessels		-	-	-	-		2,046		0
Refund of Duties, Drawbacks, &c.		-	-	-	-	-	371		0
Lands taken for Government purposes		-	-	-	-	-	1,090	0	0
Immigration		-	-	-	-	-	951		0
	- -	-	-	-	-	-	131	8	0
Electric Telegraph	- -	-	-	-	-	-	3,520	11	5
Railway Liabilities	- -	-	-	-	-	-	34,400	0	0
OUT OF SURPLUS FUND.									
Works and Buildings. Civil:									
For the erection of Lighthouses at Trinco-									
malie	2,664	6 61							
For the completion of Salt Stores at Putlam	2,004	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					N.		
For the construction of a new Supreme Court		20 04							
House at Hulfsdorp, Colombo		13 91							
			2,681	16 41					
Military:			-,001	2					
For strengthening the Fortifications of Co-							,		
lombo and Galle	333	$13 7\frac{3}{4}$							
For the erection of Officers' quarters at Galle	12					i			
and the first section of the section				13 10					
D 1 Ct 1 D 1					3,027	$10 \ 2\frac{1}{2}$, .		
Roads, Streets, and Bridges.									
For the completion of the Drainage of the	-	_	815	11 9		- 8			
For the erection of a Bridge at Kattugastotte,			310	0		1			
and for the Roads connected with it in									
the Central Province	-	-	38	3 7					
					853	15 4	V		
Irrigation	-		-	-	482				
				-		. 2	4,363	11	2
									_
							710,683	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Audit Office, Colombo, 30th April 1862.

R. T. Pennefather, Auditor General. CETLON.

STATEMENT showing the several Authorities for incurring the Estimated Expenditure for the Year 1861.

Charges specially sanctioned b	v H.	М. (Govern	nmen	t.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
Colonial Pay and Allowances	y								39,171	۸	→ 1			
Contribution towards Military Ex	pend	iture	•	-	-	•		-	24,000		7 1 0			
Charges sanctioned by Ordinana No . 11 of 18		o. 1.	of 18	58, a	nd									
Civil Establishments -			-		-	52,388	15	4						
Agents of Provinces -		-		-	-	39,525	18	0						
Judicial Establishments -	-		-		-	44,355	0	0						
Ecclesiastical Establishments -		-		-	-	9,307	8	0						
Educational Establishments	-		-		-	3,200	16	0						
Medical Establishments -		-		-	-	7,657	4	0				1		
Police Establishments -	-		-		-	1,700	0	0		*-		I		
Fiscals in the Provinces -		-		-	-	8,796	2	6				İ		
Colonial Commissary -	-		-		-	4,090	9	6				1		
Charges voted by the Legislative	Coun	cil	-		•			•	171,021	13	4	284,192 456,268		11
									-	•	•	690,461	3	0

31st December 1860.

state "R que of 1

und the

0(1

STATEMENT showing the several Authorities for incurring the Estimated Supplementary Expenditure for 1861.

Charges specially sanctioned	by H. M.	Got	ernn	ient.		£	s.	d.	£	s. d.	£ s	r. ·	a.
Colonial Pay and Allowances	-		-		-	-		-	4,374	8 41			
Charges sanctioned by Ordina No. 11. of	mces No. : 1859.	1. <i>of</i>	1858	3, an a	,								
Civil Establishments -	•		-		-	414	1	61		5.			
Agents of Provinces -	-	•		-	-	217	8	1		,			
Judicial Establishments -	•		-		-	166	15	5					
Ecclesiastical Establishments	•	-		-	-	133	6	8					
Educational Establishments	-		-		•	-	_						
Medical Establishments -	•			-	-	-	_			,			
Police Establishments -	-		-		-								
Fiscals in the Provinces	•	-		-	-	56	9	3					
Colonial Commissary -	•		•		-	-							
•									98 8	0 11 1			
								- 1			5 ,362	9	3
Charges voted by the Legislative	e Council	•		-	-	•		-	•	-	40,192	2	9
	To	otal	-		-	-		-	•	٠.	45 ,5 54	12	1

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 20th November 1861.

(Signed)

W. C. GIBSON.

JAMES SWAN. (True copies)

HONG KONG.

Hong Kong.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 113.)

My Lord Duke,

Hong Kong, June 5, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of Hong Kong for the year 1861.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The financial condition of the Colony is most satisfactory. The revenue of 1861 exceeds that of 1860 by 33,058l. 7s., and is nearly double that of 1859, being respectively:—

Year.							Reven	ue.	
							~	-	
							£	s.	d.
1859	-	-		-		-	65,225	6	2
1860	-	-	-		-	_	94,182		3
1861	-	-		_		-	127,241	3	3

The expenditure for the same period has also increased, being for-

Year.					Expenditure.					
							-			
						£	s.	d.		
1859			-	•	•	66,109	3	9		
18 6 0		-	-	-	-	72,390		10		
1861	-		-	-	-	109,632	0	9		

3. The increase in the revenue will be seen, by a reference to the comparative statement at pages 34 and 35 of the Blue Book, to be mainly under the heads of "Rents" and "Licences." The premiums on the leases sold during last year, in consequence of the increase in the population and the consequent enormous rise in the value of land, realized 36,374l. against 18,182l. in 1860, being an increase under this head alone of 18,192l. The permanent increase in the rent roll of the Colony during the same period was 2,747l. The monopoly for preparing and selling opium realized last year 12,412l. against 10,393l. in the previous year. In short, the returns show an increase under almost every head of revenue, and they are all to be explained by the increase of the population, which was found at the close of each of the last three years to be:-

Year.						Population.
1859	•	_	•	-	_	86,941
1860	. •	-	-	-	-	94,917
1861	-	-	•	-	-	119,321

4. The increase in the expenditure is attributable partly to the augmentation of the establishments, rendered necessary by the growth of the Colony, but chiefly to the large outlay upon public works. The expenditure of last year may be classed as follows:—

Ordinary Expendit Public Works	ure -	•	-	-	64,143 45,488	15	
Total	•	-		-	£109,632	0	9
being less than the revenue of	the y	ear by 1	7,609 <i>l</i> . 2	$6\frac{1}{2}d$, thus:—		. ــــ

Revenue of 1861 Expenditure	-	•	-		127,241 109,632	3	
Excess of Rever	nue over	Expendi	ture	-	£17,609	2	6

5. At page 43 of the Blue Book will be found a statement showing the actual financial condition of the Colony at the close of the last year, by which it will be seen that at that date the assets exceeded the liabilities by 82,781l. 17s. 4d. Of this balance 61,550l. was deposited in the chartered banks, bearing interest at from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.

Hong Kong.

6. The prospect for the current year is equally satisfactory. I subjoin a financial estimate for 1862, from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding a proposed expenditure during the present year on public works of 50,000l., it is calculated that at the close of the year there will still be a balance to the credit of the Colony of 82,000l.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATE for 1862, corrected up to 1st June 1862.

Receipts.	Expenditure.
Excess of Assets on Liabilities on 1st January 1862 82,0 Estimated Revenue for 1862 120,0	1
Total £202,0	Total £202,000

Public Works.

7. The expenditure under this head during the year 1861 has been as follows:—

		æ		
1. Works and Buildings	•	28,746	15	4
2. Roads, Streets, and Bridges -	-	12,470	12	10
3. Land and House purchased -	-	4,270	16	8
Total Outlay on Public Works in 1861	-	£45,488	4	10

Works and Buildings.

8. The services upon which the greater part of this expenditure was incurred was the new Gaol, the Victoria Waterworks, the Lock Hospital, and a new schoolhouse and police station at Showkewan, the rest being the various usual and miscellaneous works not requiring any special report. The greater portion of the Gaol as now contemplated on the present site is finished, and but one section now remains to complete what may be designated the Bridewell; this will be finished at the end of the present year. The waterworks are progressing; the reservoirs and tanks are approaching completion; and as the whole of the pipes and other materials have arrived, and the main already laid, there is no doubt that this service also will be satisfactorily finished by the end of the year. The Lock Hospital appears to answer its purpose, and the school-house and police station referred to were for the village of Showkewan, which is increasing and likely to be a place of some importance for the Chinese employed in the export of salt fish.

Roads, Streets, and Bridges.

9. The principal work under this head was the Praya opposite the public streets, abutting upon it, and for portions of Government land adjacent also. The work has been carried on in conjunction with the Crown tenants under special arrangements as regards the land reclaimed. A very considerable portion is finished, and both sections, east and west of the parade ground and Military Hospital, will be completed by the end of the year, forming a continuous sea road of one and a quarter miles east and one and a half miles west. The inland roads and streets were principally at the west extension of the city, and intended for the opening up of that area to render it accessible and available for building purposes. A large and expensive undertaking in connexion with the streets was the drainage, not only for the general wants of the houses, but for the discharge of the enormous quantity and rapid flow of rain during floods,—a difficult and expensive undertaking on so steep a site, with a rocky, loose, and treacherous soil to deal with. Landing piers for cargo boats and public steps were also provided under this head in suitable localities as the Praya work was in execution.

Land and House purchased.

10. The system of education approved of for Chinese requiring the establishment of a central school, a house with a sufficiency of land attached for additional erections, was purchased in the most convenient locality. The school has been opened since the commencement of the present year, and is giving satisfaction.

11. The proposals for supplying gas to this city, referred to in my Report of last year, and since then approved by your Grace, I fear, will not be carried into effect, as there appears to be an entire misunderstanding between the proposer of the scheme and the company forming in London, who were to furnish the requisite funds. Should the

proposer fail to satisfy the Surveyor General, in accordance with his agreement, of his Hong Kong intention to proceed with the works on the terms agreed to, the concessions made by me will be cancelled, when I shall be at liberty to make other arrangements with other persons who have stated their willingness to undertake such a service.

Legislation.

12. Five ordinances were passed during the last year, but none of them of sufficient importance to call for any special remark here.

Population.

13. The Registrar General's returns, which will be found at pages 193 to 205 of the Blue Book, continue to show improvement under almost every head. On the night of the 31st December last the population was found to consist of—

Males - - - 87,945 Females - - - 31,376 Total - - - 119,321

being an increase of 20,404 on the census of the previous year, a portion of which is attributable to the acquisition of Kowloon Peninsula, the population of which is estimated for the first time in the accompanying returns. Of the population of 119,321, 30,909 were found to be living on the water in 4,284 boats, and 88,412 on shore in 6,183 houses, making a total of 10,467 tenements. The population consists of Chinese and foreigners in the following proportion:—

The other than Chinese are composed of,—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
European and American Goa Manilla Indians, and others of mixed blood Aliens, chiefly seamen and temporary residents -		411 78	1,557 1,284 100
	2,452	489	2,941

In these returns the military stationed in the Colony, and the crews of the men-of-war and the merchant ships in the harbour, are not included.

14. The houses show an increase over the previous year of 1322, and are classified as,—

Chinese - - - 4,939 European - - 1,244 6,183

The European houses consist of 177 public buildings, and 1,067 private dwellings, shops and offices.

15. The 4,284 boats in which over 30,000 Chinese were found to be living in the harbours and bays of the Colony when the census was taken, are described as,—

0. 0	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		~	*** ****	····		
Junks	-	-		-		-	32
Trading	boats		-	-			13
Wood bo	oats -	-		•		-	20
Passage	boats		•	-	•	-	48
Salt	-	-		•		-	89
Lorchas	-		•	•	•	-	. 5
Cargo be	oats	-		-		-	291
Coal	-		•	-	•	-	56
Bullock	-	-		•		-	4
Fishing	-		-	-		-	692
Water	•	-		-		-	36
Stone	-		-			-	9 8
Hakow a	and Pul	lluway		-		-	304
Sampans			-	-		-	2,557
Bumboat	ts -	-		-		•	39
	7	Cotal boa	ıts	-		_	4,284

Hong Kong. 16. I annex to this Despatch a summary of the Registrar General's statistical returns for the last eleven years, which will show at a glance the steady progress which the Colony has made during that period in each of the particulars to which I have just referred.

Shipping.

17. The Harbour Master's returns, pages 279 to 293 of the accompanying volume, show that, exclusive of men-of-war, river steamers from Canton and Macao, and Chinese craft of all descriptions, 1,259 vessels, 1,014 520,500 aggregating 658,196 tons, and belonging to 24 different nations, 137,696 entered the harbour of Hong Kong during the past year. Of 658,196 these, 1,014 vessels of 520,500 tons entered with cargoes, and 245 vessels of 137,696 tons in ballast.

18. The return of tonnage of vessels arriving last year shows an decrease of 217,003 as compared with the previous year, but an increase of 31,660 tons on the year 1859, which last offers the fairest comparison, as the large number of transports taken up for the expedition to the North in 1860 made that year altogether an exceptional case. American tonnage has, it will be observed, decreased, while British shipping has increased proportionately. This may be in some measure due to the disturbed state of America, but doubtless the late treaty is showing itself in the extended commerce of Great Britain in these seas.

Emigration.

19. During the past year 37 vessels, aggregating 38,852 tons, and carrying 12,840 emigrants, of whom 993 were females, left this port for the following places:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
23 for San Francisco with	-	- 7,101	$\overline{633}$	7,734
8 "Sydney "	-	- 2,809	-	2,809
6 " Demerara "	-	- 1,937	3 60	2,297
•		11,847	993	12,840

Being a decrease of 11 ships and 2,343 emigrants on the numbers of 1860. But this is explained by 2,038 emigrants having gone in 1860 to the newly-discovered gold fields of British Columbia, while there are none to that Colony for the last year; and there is also a decrease of emigrants to the Australian Colonies. The California returns show an increase of 494; and to the British West Indies there has been an increase of 984 emigrants during the year 1861.

20. During the same period 2,167 Chinese have returned to the Colony en route for

their homes in China from the following places:—

•		Males	Females.	Total.
From San Francisco -	, _	1,158	23	1,181
" Sydney and Melbourne	-	958	-	958
"Singapore	-	28		28
				•
		2,144	23	2,167
			· ==	

21. As an instance of the wealth which these enterprising and industrious people acquire at the gold fields I may instance the ship Minerva, which arrived here from Melbourne in September last with 350 Chinese passengers in possession of gold to the value of about 43,000*l*.

Sanitary,

22. The Colonial Surgeon's report, with the tables attached to it, (pages 209 to 227 of Blue Book,) show that the past year has been marked by the absence of violent extremes of temperature, and that the inhabitants of the Colony have experienced even a greater share of health than in the two immediately preceding years, which were themselves so remarkable for their healthfulness.

> I have, &c. HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON.

(Signed) His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

> &c. &c.

Howe Kong.

Enclosure in No. 22.

SUMMARY of the REGISTRAR GENERAL S STATISTICS for the Years 1851 to 1861 both inclusive.

,		Houses.		F	Total		Population.		Number	Number	Ę	5	Other than	F
Year.	European.	Chinese.	Total.	Doats.	Tenements.	Males.	Females.	Total.	shore.	Boats.	Toda:	Cuinese.	Chinese.	10081.
1851	966	2,541	2,937	1,782	4,719	24,847	8,136	32,983	.22,805	10,178	32,983	31,463	1,520	92,983
1852	411	2,433	2,844	1,799	4,643	28,173	8,885	82,058	25,229	11,829	37,058	85,517	1,541	82,058
1853	491	2,416	2,907	1,868	4,775	29,998	9,019	39,017	25,898	13,119	39,017	37,536	1,481	39,017
1854	424	2,741	3,165	3,632	6,797	40,517	15,198	55,715	34,526	21,189	55,715	54,072	1,643	55,715
1855	889	8,258	3,647	3,852	7,499	53,658	18,949	72,607	43,078	59,559	72,607	70,651	1,956	72,607
1856	410	3,229	3,639	2,905	6,544	54,531	17,199	71,730	51,786	19,944	71,730	69,251	2,479	71,730
1857	477	8,554	4,031	3,377	7,408	56,412	20,682	77,094	52,077	25,017	77,094	75,683	1,411	460,77
1858	716	3,276	8,992	8,449	7,441	56,238	19,265	75,503	53,578	21,925	75,508	74,041	1,462	75,503
1859	724	8,537	4,261	3,786	8,047	62,204	24,737	86,941	56,104	30,837	86,941	85,280	1,661	86,941
1860	1,047	3,814	4,861	3,925	8,786	69,810	25,107	94,917	66,358	28,559	94,917	92,441	2,476	94,917
1861	1,244	4,939	6,183	4,284	10,467	87,945	31,376	119,321	88,412	80,909	119,321	116,380	2,941	119,821
_						_							-	

W. H. Alexander, Acting Colonial Secretary.

S 2

LABUAN. No. 23.

LABUAN.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Callaghan to his Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE, K.G.

(No. 33.)

Government Offices, Labuan,

June 23, 1862. My LORD DUKE,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Grace the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1861.

It has only just been received, and there is no time before the departure of the mail

to prepare a report upon it.

I am, however, unwilling to keep it back any longer for this purpose, after the delay

which has already occurred in its preparation.

I have, &c. igned) T. F. CALLAGHAN, (Signed) Acting Governor.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 24.

GIBRALTAR.

No. 24.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from M. General Sir William Codrington, dated 26th February 1862, and addressed to the Secretary of State for War.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit the Blue Book for 1861, the accuracy of which has been certified by the Colonial Secretary.

Revenue

There has been a decrease on some items of revenue as compared with the year

1860, amounting to 2,127l. sterling, and an increase on others of 212l. sterling.

The chief items on which this decrease are observable are duties on spirits 1,137l., and auction fees 339l., both caused by a decline of trade; and the former also as well by the less consumption of spirits by the troops. I do not think that we can expect in future the revenue from the duty on spirits to amount to more than that which has been collected in the past year, viz., 8,532l. sterling.

Expenditure.

There has been an increase on various items of expenditure amounting to 1,498l., and a decrease on others of 701l.

This increase is not a permanent one, being chiefly for new works and buildings, whilst the decrease arises principally from the falling in of pensions and reduction of salaries.

Public Works.

The Convent is in a most dilapidated state, and unworthy, both from its appearance externally and arrangements internally, to be the Government House. A Report of the Civil Engineer is enclosed.

The lunatic asylum branch of the civil prison has been completed during the past

year; the number of lunatics therein have been seven.

An efficient water supply for the civil population is much needed. No plan has, however, as yet been settled by the Home Government.

Population and Mortality.

The resident population, according to a census taken in June 1860, amounts to 15,462. This is exclusive of the military, of the convicts, and of aliens on temporary permits, varying from three days to one year.

The number of these latter varies, but in December last was 2,185.

The number of deaths among the civil population was 424, or 2½ per cent. of the resident and alien population.

Not included in these returns are the military, their wives and families, and the

convicts, forming a total of 7,532.

These added to the civil population would make a total 25,179 souls, or 15,107 to the square mile.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Returns" are inserted the number of cases heard and disposed of in the various courts of law in Gibraltar.

The schools are 10 in number, in which are educated 1,304 boys, and 854 girls,—

and are generally well conducted.

There are also seven regimental schools, in which are educated 189 boys and 134 girls.

MALTA.

MALTA.

No. 25.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 48.)
My Lord Duke,

Palace Valletta, June 28, 1862.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of Malta for the year 1861, and to subjoin a statement in regard to the revenue and expenditure of these Islands during that year, which has been furnished by the Auditor General.

The gross revenue of Malta during the last five years immediately preceding 1861 was—

1856		_		-		-	£141,1687	1
1857	-		-		-	-	132,681	
1858		-		-		-	142,350	Average
1859	-		-		-	-	147,385	£141,906.
1860		-		-		-	145,944	
Fractions, say -				-	-	2)		
					•		£709,530	

3. The gross revenue of 1861, exclusive of the refund of a sum of 100l, which had been provisionally disbursed for expenses of prisoners at Cairo, was 144,134l. 6s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$., being in round numbers 2,228l. above the average of the five preceding years, and 1,810l. less than in 1860.

£144,134 6 6 141,906 0 0 £2,228 0 0 £145,944 0 0

£1,810 0 0

4. In 1861 the work for the new harbour was commenced, and with a view to the convenience of the Imperial Government there was disbursed from monies deposited in the Treasury the sum of 13,000l. in purchase of

from monies deposited in the Treasury the sum of 13,000*l*. in purchase of certain property in the French Creek; this loan is to be repaid when the Admiralty assumes possession of the property, the local Government in the meanwhile receiving the rents. In comparing, therefore, the receipts of 1861 with those of 1860, these rents, together with two minor branches of revenue, which came into operation in 1861, should be excluded, amounting to 585*l*. 15s. 3³/₄d.

Rents of property in French Creek - £563 12 5½
Sale of local stamps - - 9 15 0
Sale of medicine in country districts - 12 7 10½

5. Deducting this sum from the year's revenue the decrease in 1861 would be 2,395l. This is caused by the falling-off in the collections of import duties and tonnage dues.

6. The rents for the two principal branches of revenue, viz., rents of crown property and customs dues, as compared with 1860, were as follows:—

		1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lands - Houses, &c.		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ s. d. 12,201 11 41 21,735 15 21	£ s. d. 912 4 44	£ s. d. 87 10 9½
	•	33,112 12 113	33,937 6 6½	912 4 41	87 10 9 1

Increase, 824l. 13s. 63d.

,								
	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.				
Imports Tonnage dues Store rent	£ s. d. 89,791 13 6 6,093 19 0 1,667 8 11	£ s. d. 87,277 3 7 5,530 15 6 1,851 6 8	£ s. d. 	£ s. d. 2,514 9 11 563 3 6				
•	97,553 1 5	94 659 5 9	183 17 9	3,077 13 5				

Decrease, 2,893l. 15s. 8d.

showing an aggregate decrease of 2,069l. 2s. $1\frac{1}{4}d$.

MALTA.

7. The following table shows the gross customs receipts of 1861, compared with the average of 1859, 1860, and 1861.

	Average of 1859, 1860, and 1861.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Imports ~ Tonnage dues Store rent -	 6,122	£ 87, 2 77 5,530 1,851	£ — 89	£ 1,034 592	
	96,195	94,658	89	1,626	

Decrease 1,537l.

8. The provision made for the expenditure of 1861 was—

	Establishments.	Exclusive of Establishments.	Total.	
General estimate as amended by Ordinance VI., 1861 Supplementary Ordinance VIII., 1861 Supplementary Ordinance I., 1862	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pounds & \textit{s.} & \textit{d.} \\ 71,165 & 14 & 3 \\ 61,394 & 15 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 2,534 & 3 & 1 \end{array}$	£ s. d. 136,341 11 3 61,970 15 1 2,619 2 1	
Add reserved balances not included in the estimates	65,836 15 4½	135,094 13 0½ 1,975 6 8	200,9 5 1 8 5 1,975 6 8	
	65,836 15 41	137,069 19 8½	202,906 15 1	

The dividends on stock in the three per cent. consols, being invested to the credit of revenue for a special purpose under running orders to that effect, are excluded from this total.

9. The gross expenditure in 1861 was—
Local charges, exclusive of remittances to the Agents
General, and of the sum of 100l. provisionally disbursed
for expenses of prisoners from Cairo - - - 165,495 4 94
Agents General's account - - - 6,928 1 4

*£172,423 6 14

showing an excess over the revenue of the year (exclusive of dividends on consols) of 29,550l.

10. The expenditure on account of services which are considered as legitimate charges against surplus capital was as follows:d.s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ New Harbour instalments to Admiralty -16,465 Roads in connexion, Croce della Marsa 1,427 13 11 Near Casal Luca 477 Removing the cemetery on the S. Guiseppe Road 419 11 0 $18,789 \ 15 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$ $2,320\ 11\ 11\frac{1}{2}$ Construction of Lunatic Asylum Furniture for do. 1,600 $\cdot 3,920 \ 11 \ 11\frac{1}{2}$ New market 6,413 18 10 New theatre 601 16 0 Fourth wing to Corradino Prison 561 13 2 545 0 Continuing the road to St. Julian's from Sliema

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

&c. &c. &c.

£30,832 15 10

^{*} Establishments - - £64,956 7 11½
Exclusive of do. - - 107,466 18 2
£172,423 6 1½

IONIAN ISLANDS.

IONIAN ISLANDS. No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from The LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

(No. 5.)

My LORD DUKE.

Corfu, January 6, 1863.

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace the Report on the Blue Book for the year 1861.

The Blue Books themselves will be forwarded via Liverpool by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. K. STORKS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

REPORT on the Blue Book for the financial year 1861, ending 31st of January 1862.

Revenue.

INCREASE.

The several items showing an increase this year over that of last are,—

Customs.

Export duty on oil.

Import duty on tobacco.

Stamp duties.

Sale of gunpowder.

Health office tariffs.

Police office do.

Public instruction receipts.

Judicial tariffs.

The increase in the customs of 5,415L is to be attributed to the introduction of the new tariff by weight, and an extension of trade in the several islands.

That on oil, viz., 8,901l., to a greater quantity at a higher price having been exported

The increase of 1791 for duty received on tobacco introduced must be in a great measure attributed to a greater vigilance being paid by the custom-house authorities to

prevent smuggling. The 2,258*l* increase of stamp duties is consequent upon the oil crop, which, when abundant, enables creditors to call upon their debtors for payment of arrears with more likelihood of success than when the oil crop fails, and the sale of stamps is thereby

augmented. The trifling increase in the remaining items is to be attributed to an extension of trade, and a greater number of police licences issued in consequence of the opening of many

new taverns and wine shops during the stay of the fleet in these waters.

DECREASE.

The items showing a decrease are,-

Export duty on currants.

on Island wines. Ditto

Import duty on foreign wines and spirits.

Import duty on grain.

Porto-franco warehouse rents.

Mortgage dues, &c.

Miscellaneous.

The decrease of 4,068l, on export duty on currants is caused by low price at which the fruit was sold, which pays an ad valorem duty,

146

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The 841. decrease of export duty on wines is caused by a smaller quantity having been made in the Islands in consequence of the vine disease, and from which cause the supply was barely sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants.

The 150l. decrease of duty exacted on foreign wines and spirits imported must be attributed to a larger stock having been introduced last year than was consumed, and

consequently a smaller quantity was imported during the present year.

The decrease in the import duty on grain, amounting to 771l., is to be in part ascribed to the same cause, and to a large quantity of grain having been imported into the Islands by Ionian labourers from Greece, who generally receive the wages they earn in kind, Corn thus imported is free from duty.

Expenditure.

INCREASE.

The items showing an increased expenditure during this year are,—

Education.

Rents of public offices.

Post office.

Police.

Courts of justice.

Prisons, &c.

Contingent expenses of general and local government.

The increase of expenditure in the item Public Instruction, amounting to 1,507l., is caused by a greater extension having been given to schools in the country districts in several Islands.

The trifling increase under the heads of Rents of Public offices, Post office, Police office, Courts of justice, and Prison contingencies are casualities ascribable to no particular cause. The large increase, however, apparent in the item Contingent Expenditure of the general and local Government, viz., 3,726*l*. Os. $6\frac{9}{10}d$., is to be ascribed to the fact that the old pension fund having all been expended the annual pensions hitherto paid from that fund have now been transferred to this item of expenditure, and charged to the contingencies of the State.

DECREASE.

The items showing a decrease of expenditure are,—

Legislative Assembly. Civil establishment. Judicial establishment. Public works.

Packet service.

Paper for stamps, &c.

Health office contingencies.

The saving of expenditure under the heads of Legislative Assembly, viz., 8631., is caused by there having been no session of Parliament during the year.

The small decrease in the items of Civil and Judicial establishments are from casualties which cannot well be defined.

The saving of expenditure in public works of 506l., has been caused by the expenditure on this head having been strictly limited to works of extreme urgency, and to a greater economy in carrying out such works.

The saving in the item of Packet service, amounting to 560l., was effected by greater

economy having been enforced in this department.

The decrease under the heads of Purchase Paper for stamps, amounting to 250l., is because less paper was purchased this year, there having been a large stock on hand from the preceding year.

The trifling decrease under the head of Health Office, &c., amounting to 16l., is a

casualty.

Population.

The population during this year has increased considerably. In 1860 the population returns showed only a total, including males, females, and aliens, of 232,426; whereas in the present return these amount to 236,517, viz., 122,403 males, 106,266 females, and 7,848 aliens; showing an increase during the year of 4,091 inhabitants.

This large increase, the majority of which is made up between the Islands of Cephalonia and Zante, must be atttibuted to a greater number of peasants having remained in their native islands this year to assist in gathering in their harvests, instead of seeking

employment in Greece as formerly.

Education.

CEYLON.

The schools in the several Islands appear to have been better attended this year than in the last; six additional public, and 49 private schools having been opened since the beginning of the year, at an additional expense to the Government of about 1,500l.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of the year were valued at 1,236,657l., showing a decrease of 252,932l. from that of 1860, which amounted to 1,489,589l.

The exports, on the contrary, show an increase of 124,839l. over last year, which only amounted to 776,382l., whereas this year the total amounts to 901,221l.

General.

The financial condition of the Islands may be said to have improved during the year in consequence of strict measures of economy having been introduced into all the departments, the general supervision of all expenditure by the Executive Government, the discontinuance of all public works except those most urgently required, and the due collection of municipal debts.

Palace, Corfu, 1st January 1863. EDW. F. BURR,
Acting Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

HELIGOLAND.

HELIGO-LAND.

No. 27.

No. 27.

[Not received.]

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FALKLANDS.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Moore, R.N., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

No. 28.

(No. 21.)

Government House, Falkland Islands,

My Lord Duke,

February 8, 1862.

I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Grace the annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1861.

2. The delay in sending it is principally owing to the isolated position of the Colony, and to the temporary suspension of the ordinary mail service.

3. The tables of shipping will show a gradual but decided increase in the number of vessels which have availed themselves of the great advantages of this port for obtaining fresh meat, vegetables, water, and provisions of all kinds, and where damages can be repaired at a less cost than at any other port on this coast of America. The aggregate tonnage of shipping entered at this port during the past year amounted to 21,327 tons, being an increase over the preceding year of 5,285 tons.

4. It will be seen that there is a large increase in the number of sheep, of which I have already sent a report; and it is a matter of congratulation that one of the wealthiest merchants in the settlement has leased the whole of Pebble Island for pastoral purposes, and that several smaller capitalists have shown a desire to embark their earnings in a similar line; by which means, I have little doubt, the resources of the Colony will be speedily developed.

5. The progress of the schools has been satisfactory, showing an average attendance of 72, the aggregate number of children attending the schools being 117. At the last annual examination many of the children acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

FALKLANDS.

6. The population remains about the same as last year.

7. The net value of imports during the year 1861 amounted to 27,205l., and the exports reached 15,986l., being an increase over last year's return of 10,076l.

I have, &c. (Signed) THOS. E. L. MOORE,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Governor.

Encl. in No. 28,

Enclosure in No. 28.

Gaol Regulations.

By his Excellency Thomas Edward Laws Moore, Esquire, Captain in the Royal Navy, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands, and the Dependencies thereof, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by the Administration of Justice Ordinance, passed in the year 1853, number 10, it is enacted, "That the building now used as public gaol in Stanley shall be a house of correction as well as a public gaol, and it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to make rules for the "government of any such gaol, and for the classification, discipline, and treatment of offenders imprisoned therein, and for the duties to be performed by the officers of the same:" Now therefore I, the said Governor, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers so vested in me, make and publish the following rules for the government of the gaol at Stanley.

1. The gaoler shall keep a book in which shall be entered the name of every prisoner committed to gaol, the offence for which each prisoner is committed, his or her age and nation, and whether he or she has been committed before. The gaoler shall also enter in such book a note of the conduct of each prisoner in gaol, and such other particulars as may be required by the Governor from time to time.

2. When any prisoner is committed to the gaol by any court or justice, the gaoler shall deliver to the Governor a note of the name of such prisoner, his offence and sentence.

3. All prisoners on entering the gaol must be searched, and everything not necessary for their use while in custody must be taken from them, and retained by the gaoler until their release.

4. Every justice of the peace, the colonial chaplain, and the colonial surgeon, shall at all times have

free access to the gaol, and to any prisoner therein, and may write any remarks in the gaol book.

5. Prisoners may see their friends every Saturday from 12 until 1 o'clock; and any person may be authorized by any justice of the peace to visit a prisoner at any time.

6. No person is allowed to communicate with any prisoner, except as above stated; and if any person shall hold or attempt any such communication the gaoler shall inform the magistrate thereof as soon

as possible.

- 7. When any prisoner appears or reports himself to be sick, the gaoler shall forthwith inform the colonial surgeon thereof; and the gaoler shall carry out all such directions in respect of the diet, work, or confinement of such prisoner as the surgeon may direct.
- 8. When divine service is performed by the chaplain, every prisoner shall (if possible) attend.
 9. Prisoners not at hard labour or in solitary confinement shall be allowed one hour's exercise in the gaol-yard every day.

10. All prisoners except those sentenced to solitary confinement, shall be allowed one hour's exercise

in the gaol-yard every Sunday.

11. The prisoners shall be locked up in their respective cells at eight o'clock every evening; and whenever it shall be necessary for the gaoler to leave the gaol, every prisoner shall be first locked up in his respective cell. The doors leading into the gaol-yard and into the gaoler's apartments shall be

properly secured when the prisoners are locked up.

12. In case of any riotous conduct or disobedience of orders by any prisoner, the gaoler will take such measures as may be necessary to enforce discipline forthwith, and shall report the case to the

stipendiary magistrate as early as possible.

- 13. When there are more than six prisoners in gaol, three are to be locked up in one cell, and the remainder in separate cells; under no circumstances are two prisoners to be locked up together in one cell.
 - 14. Prisoners convicted of felony are never to be locked in the same cell with other prisoners.

15. A light is to be kept burning in the passage of the gaol all night.

- 16. Prisoners sentenced by any court or justice to solitary confinement shall be locked up in separate cells, and not allowed to converse with any other prisoner. They shall only be allowed to leave their respective cells in custody of the gaoler. Their meals are to be taken in their cells, and the window of each cell in which a prisoner is in solitary confinement is to be closed on the outside with the shutter provided for that purpose.
 - 17. The diet for prisoners is as follows:-6 lbs. biscuit, 9 lbs. of beef 1 lb. rice, ½ lb. of soap Per week for each male prisoner at hard labour. ½ lb. sugar, ½ lb. of salt ½ lb. green coffee berries 6 lbs. biscuit, 3 lb. of sugar 7 lbs. beef, ½ lb. of soap

 3 green coffee berries

 1 lb. salt

 -- (Per week for each prisoner not at hard labour, and for each female prisoner.

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of biscuit a day for each prisoner in solitary confinement. A copy of the diet table is to be hung up in the day-room of the gaol.

18. Prisoners committed for trial or for debt may purchase provisions for their own use, with the FALKLANDS, sanction of the gaoler; provided that no spirits shall be allowed to be so purchased, and not more than one pint of beer or wine for each prisoner every day.

19. No prisoners are allowed to smoke in the gaol under any circumstances.
20. No spirits shall be conveyed into the gaol for the use of any prisoner without the written order of the colonial surgeon.

21. No spirits, wine, beer, tobacco, tools, or articles of any kind shall be conveyed into or out of the gaol or to any prisoner without the sanction of the gaoler; and if any person shall convey or attempt to convey or cause to be conveyed anything whatsoever into the gaol or to any prisoner, without the sanction of the gaoler, the gaoler shall report the same to the magistrate as soon as possible.

22. The labour to be performed by the prisoners will be directed from time to time by the Governor. the gaoler will be always present with the prisoners. The hours will be regulated by the work-bell.

23. The gaoler will report to the magistrate any prisoner who may be guilty of disobedience, idleness, profane swearing, abusive language or conduct, insolence, absence without leave, or other misconduct.

24. The prisoners will be employed every Saturday afternoon to clean the gaol, wash their clothes,

and such other duties as may be ordered.

25. Female prisoners are to be kept apart from male prisoners, not to have their meals in the same room, or to be allowed at any time to be in company of the male prisoners, except during the performance of divine service, and they will be under the exclusive charge of the gaoler's wife.

26. The gaoler's pay is fixed at 4l. per month, and an allowance at the rate of sixpence a day for

every prisoner above three in the gaol.

- 27. An allowance of sixpence a day is made to the gaoler's wife for every female prisoner in gaol.
 28. Every cell is to be supplied with a paillasse filled with straw, and a sufficiency of blankets, and is to be kept clean and well aired. Clothing will be supplied for use of the prisoners from time to time, for which application must be made by the gaoler to the Colonial Secretary. Provisions, fuel, and light will be supplied at the Government store, on application to the officer in charge of the stores.

witness whereof, I, the said Governor, have hereunto set my hand at Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands, this 20th day of July 1860.

(Signed) THOS. E. L. MOORE,

Governor.

RETURN of PRISONERS committed during the year 1861.

					O FFENDERS.				<u> </u>
Total	Number of I in the course				Number of	Prisoners w	oo have b een co	mmitted before	·.
Number under 18 Years.		Number over 18 Years old.		Once.		Twice.		Three Times or more.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
_	_	22	2	1	1	_	_	2	_
				P	UNISHMENTS,				
	ys Imprison- or less.	ment	's Imprison- or less er 7 Days).	and	ne Month under Months.	and	ree Months under Months.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	
8		6	2	7		1	_	1 crim	inal lunatic.

Remarks on Character of Offences.

Of the 24 prisoners committed during the year 1861, namely, 7 belonged to the Colony, 5 males and 2 females (soldiers' wives); the remaining 17 belonged to merchant vessels calling at this port, viz., 11 to English and 6 to foreign ships. Of the 7 over one month 4 belonged to English and 1 to a foreign ship, and 2 colonial prisoners, one a soldier and one a destitute vagrant. Of these offences, 5 are deserters, and the remaining cases, almost without exception, may be directly attributed to drunkenness and its results.

E. W. GOODLAKE.



REPORTS

Made for the Year 1861 to the Secretary of State having the Department of the Colonies; in continuation of the Reports annually made by the Governors of the British Colonies, with a view to exhibit generally

THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

TRANSMITTED WITH THE BLUE BOOKS . For the Year 1861.

PART II.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES;
AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS AND ST. HELENA;
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND;
EASTERN COLONIES;
MEDITERRANEAN POSSESSIONS AND IONIAN ISLANDS, &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON.

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.